



Plate 1. Cornhill elevation of Number 33 Cornhill, City of London, 1857 by Francis and Francis. Image: Author's own



Plate 2. Rear elevation of Number 33 Cornhill, City of London, 1857 by Francis and Francis. Image: Author's own





Plate 3. East façade of the Petit Trianon, Versailles, France. Ange-Jacques Gabriel, 1762-1768. Image: Wikimedia Commons

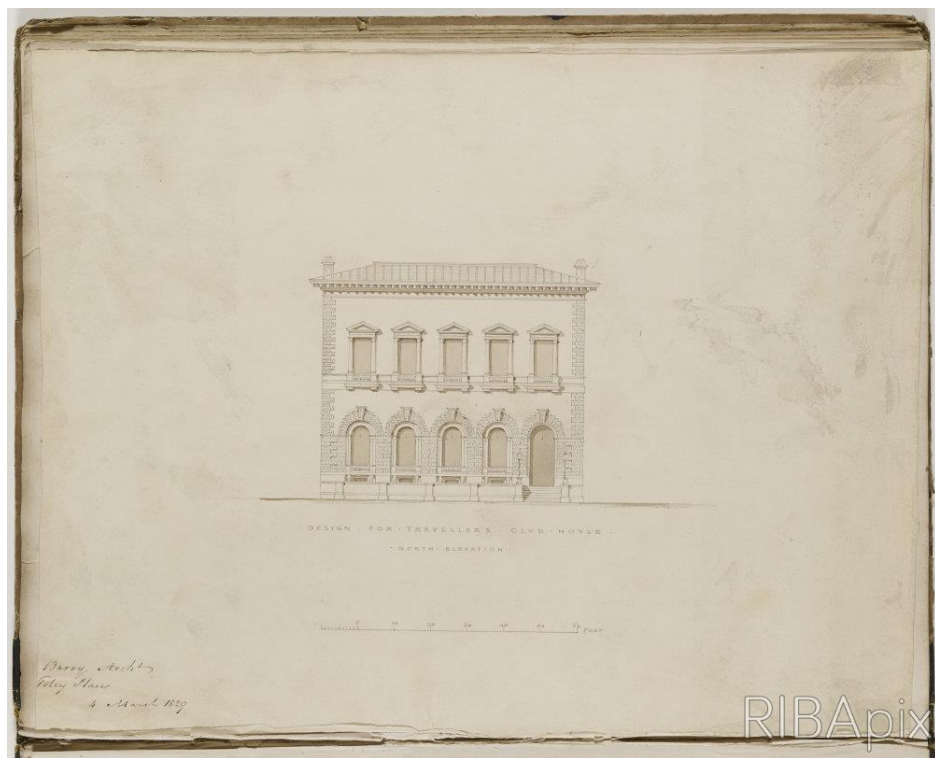


Plate 4. Charles Barry's preliminary Pall Mall elevation for the Travellers Club, dated 4 March 1829. RIBA98281



Plate 5. Charles Barry's preliminary garden elevation for the Travellers Club, dated 4 March 1829. RIBA98282





Plate 6. Pall Mall elevation of Travellers Club as built. Image: Country Life



Plate 7. Garden elevation of Travellers Club as built. Image: Country Life



Plate 8. Villa for Thomas Attree, Queen's Park, Brighton, Charles Barry (constructed in 1830). Image: Brighton and Hove City Council



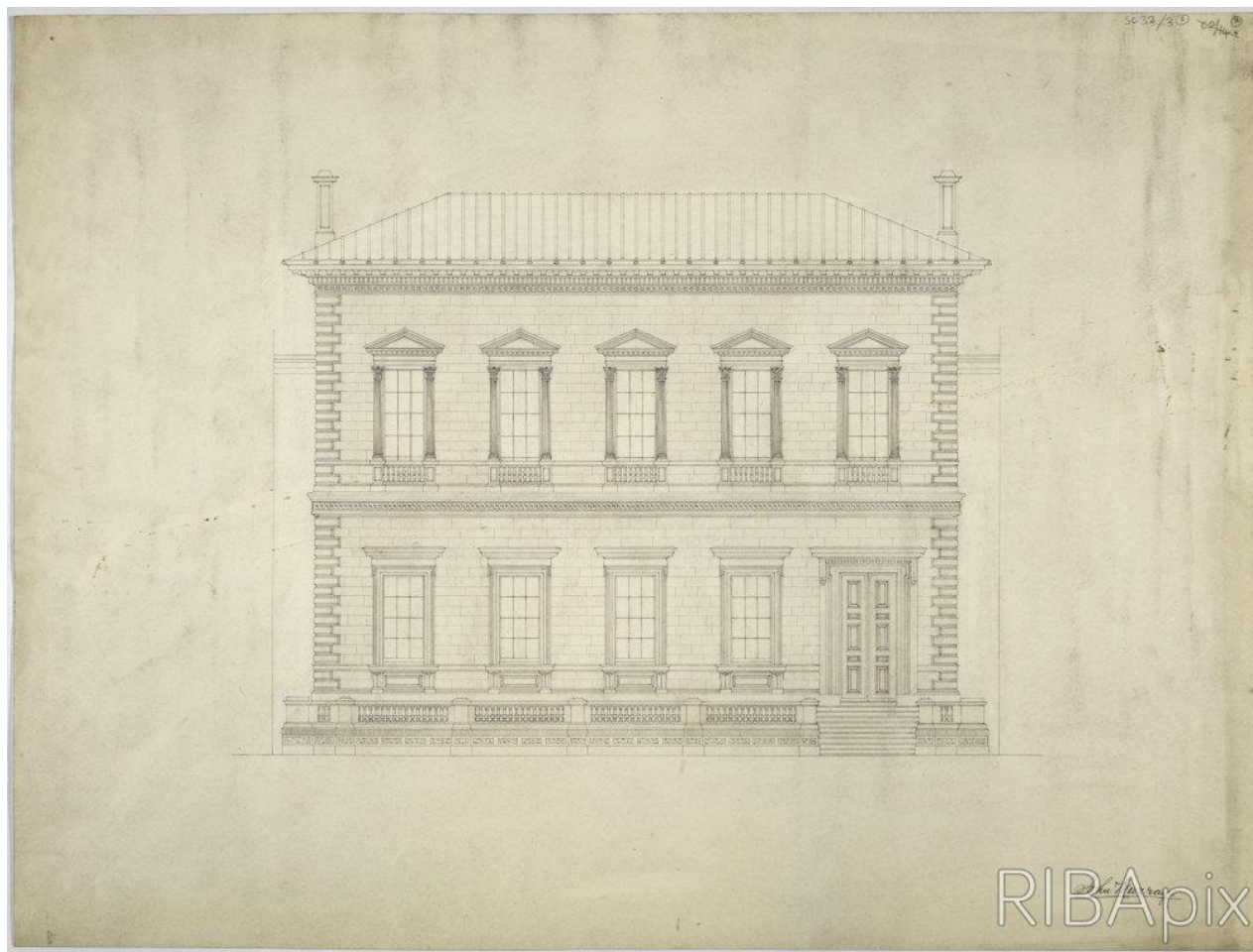


Plate 9. Measured drawing of Pall Mall elevation of Travellers Club (as executed). John Murray (after 1830). RIBA33267



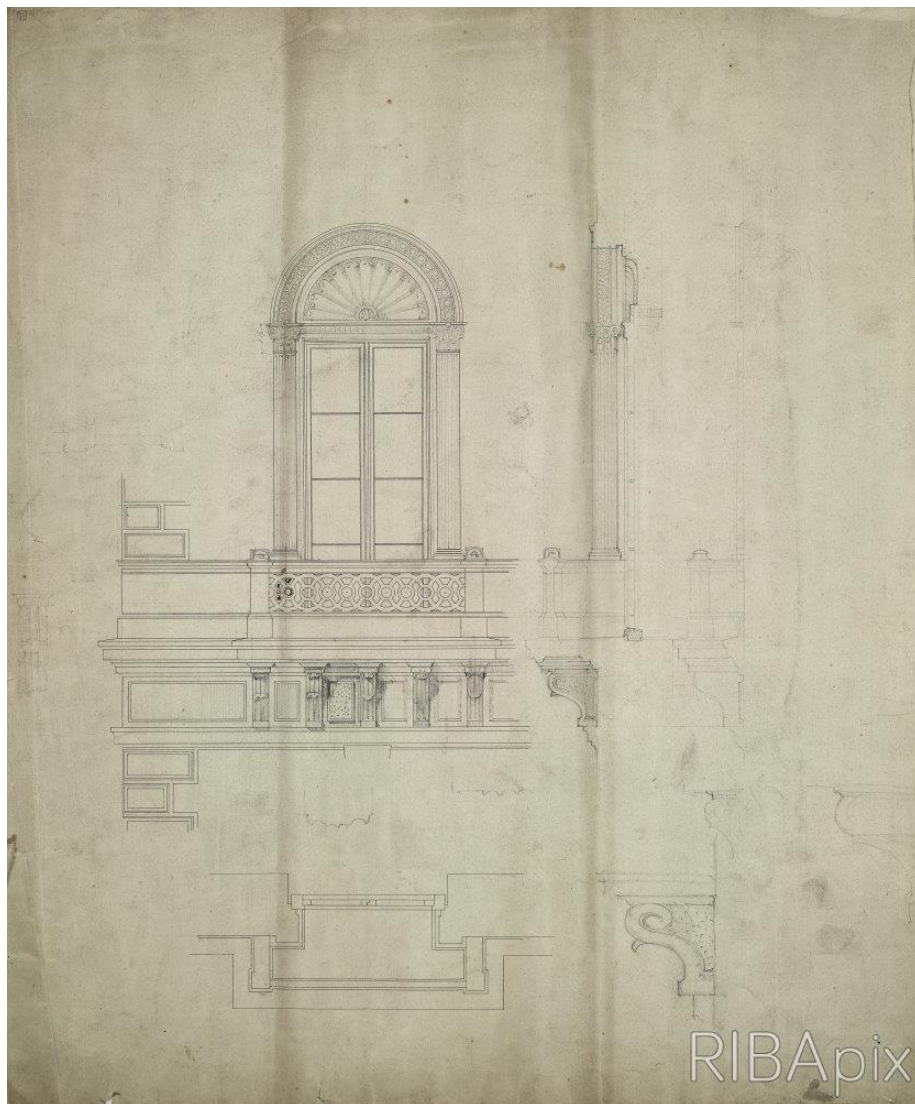


Plate 10. Detail of window and balcony, garden elevation of Travellers Club. Undated drawing by Charles Barry (after 1829). RIBA21013

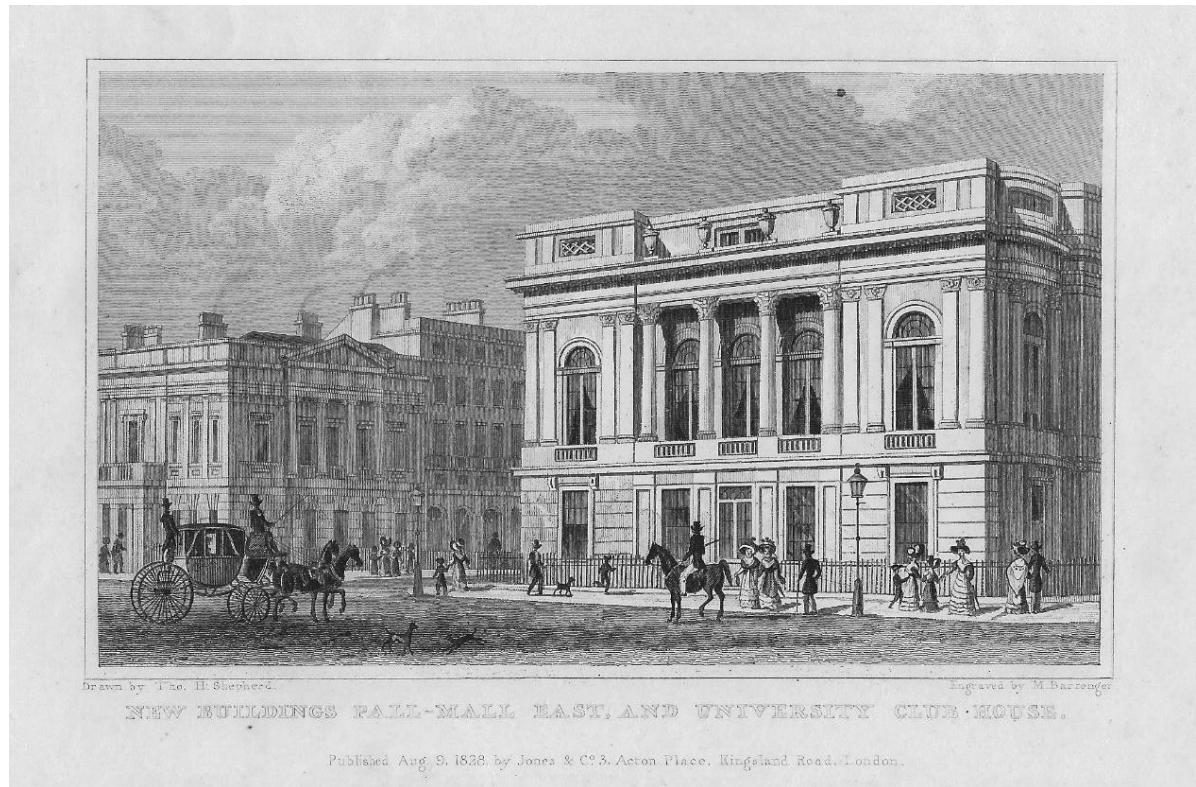


Plate 11: United University Club House at 1 Sussex Street, built in 1822-1823 to designs by William Wilkins and J.P. Gandy Deering. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 12: Suffolk Place north side. Image: [britishlistedbuildings.co.uk](http://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk)





Plate 13: 23 Suffolk Street. Image: [britishlistedbuildings.co.uk](http://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk)

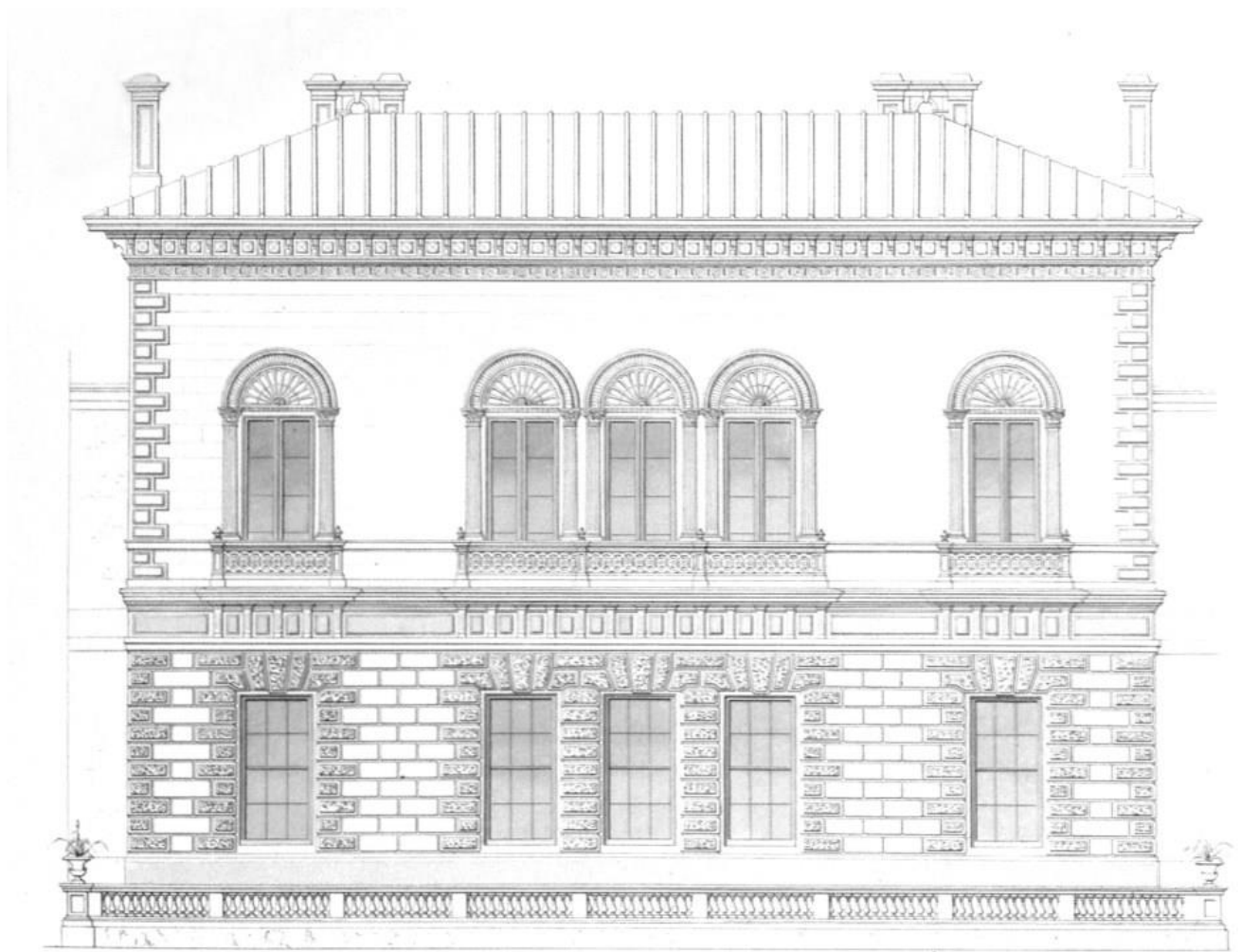


Plate 14: Garden front of the Travellers Club. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 15: Former Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, John Nash and James Elmes, 1822-1823. Image: [britishlistedbuildings.co.uk](http://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk)



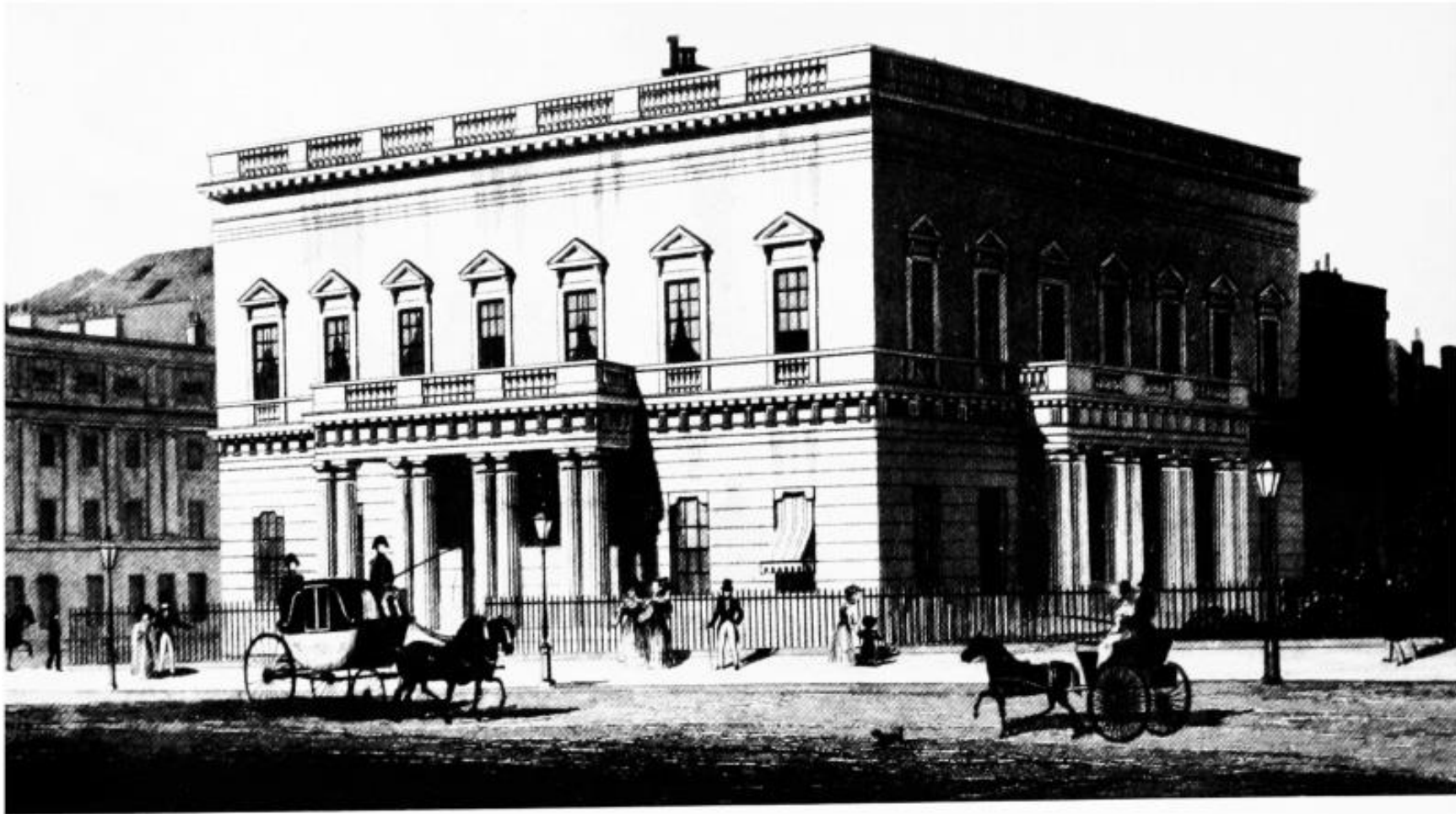


Plate 16: United Services Club, John Nash, 1826-1828. Image: Survey of London



Plate 17: Athenaeum Club, London, Decimus Burton, 1826-1830. Image: Survey of London



Plate 18: 6 Suffolk Street, Edward Cressy, 1823-1824. Image: [britishlistedbuildings.co.uk](http://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk)





Plate 19: Casa Cogollo, Vicenza, 1559 (attrib. Palladio). Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 20: 12-14 Suffolk Street, London, Lewis Wyatt, 1822-1823. Image: [britishlistedbuildings.co.uk](http://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk)



Plate 21: Design for Three Houses in Suffolk Street, Lewis Wyatt, c. 1821-1822, H.M. Crown Lands Office, reproduced in *Survey of London*, Volume XX, London, 1940, p.94



Plate 22: John Goldicutt, Competition designs for new buildings, King's College, Cambridge, elevation of the south façade, 1823. RIBA65046





Plate 23: Charles Barry, north façade of Reform Club, 1838-1841. Image: author's own



Plate 24: John Goldicutt, Competition designs for new buildings, King's College, Cambridge: section through two stories, 1823. RIBA65048

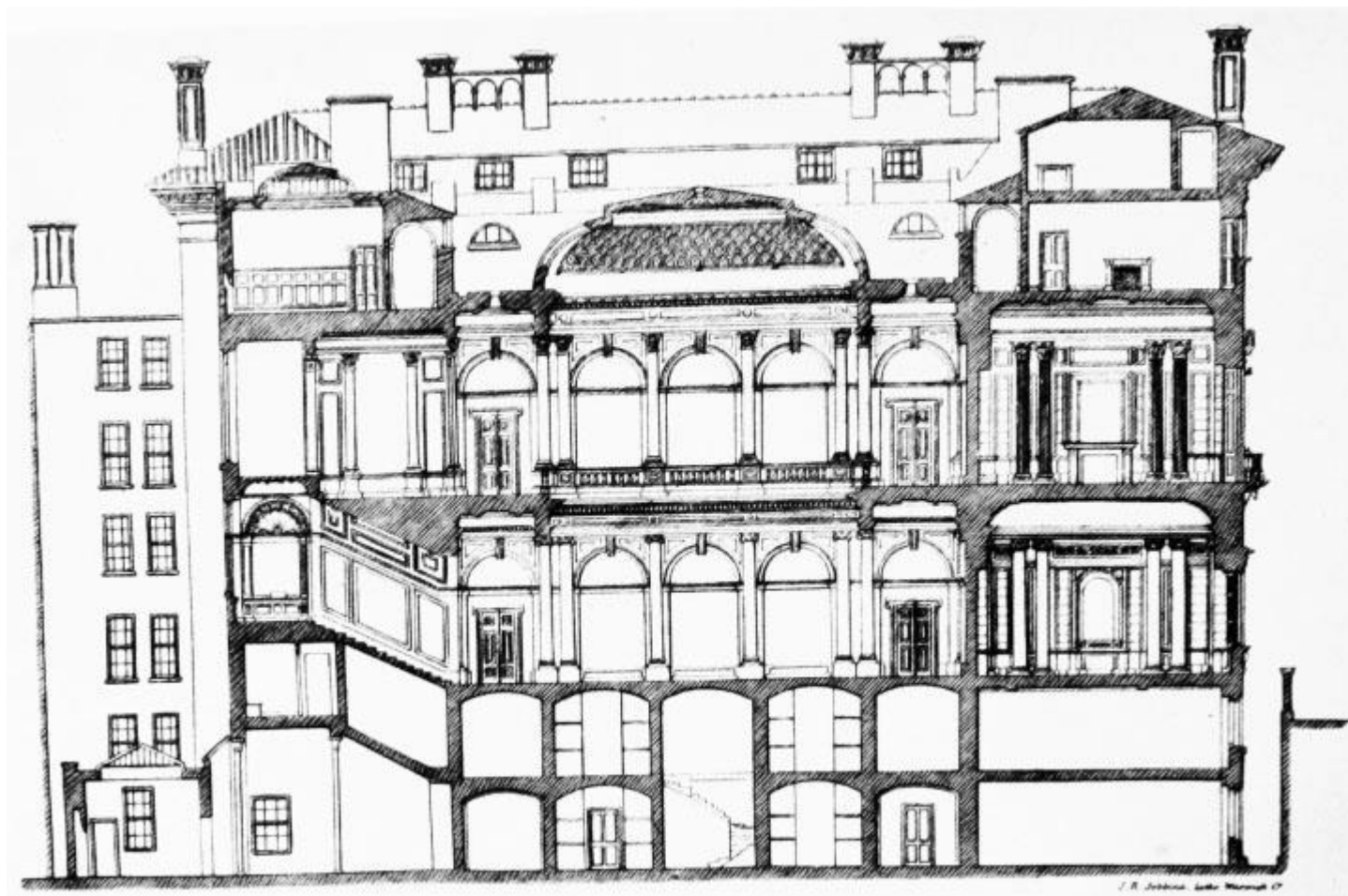


Plate 25: Charles Barry, Reform Club entrance hall, 1838-1841. Longitudinal section looking south, executed design, published 1840. Survey of London: Volumes 29 and 30, St James Westminster, Part 1.



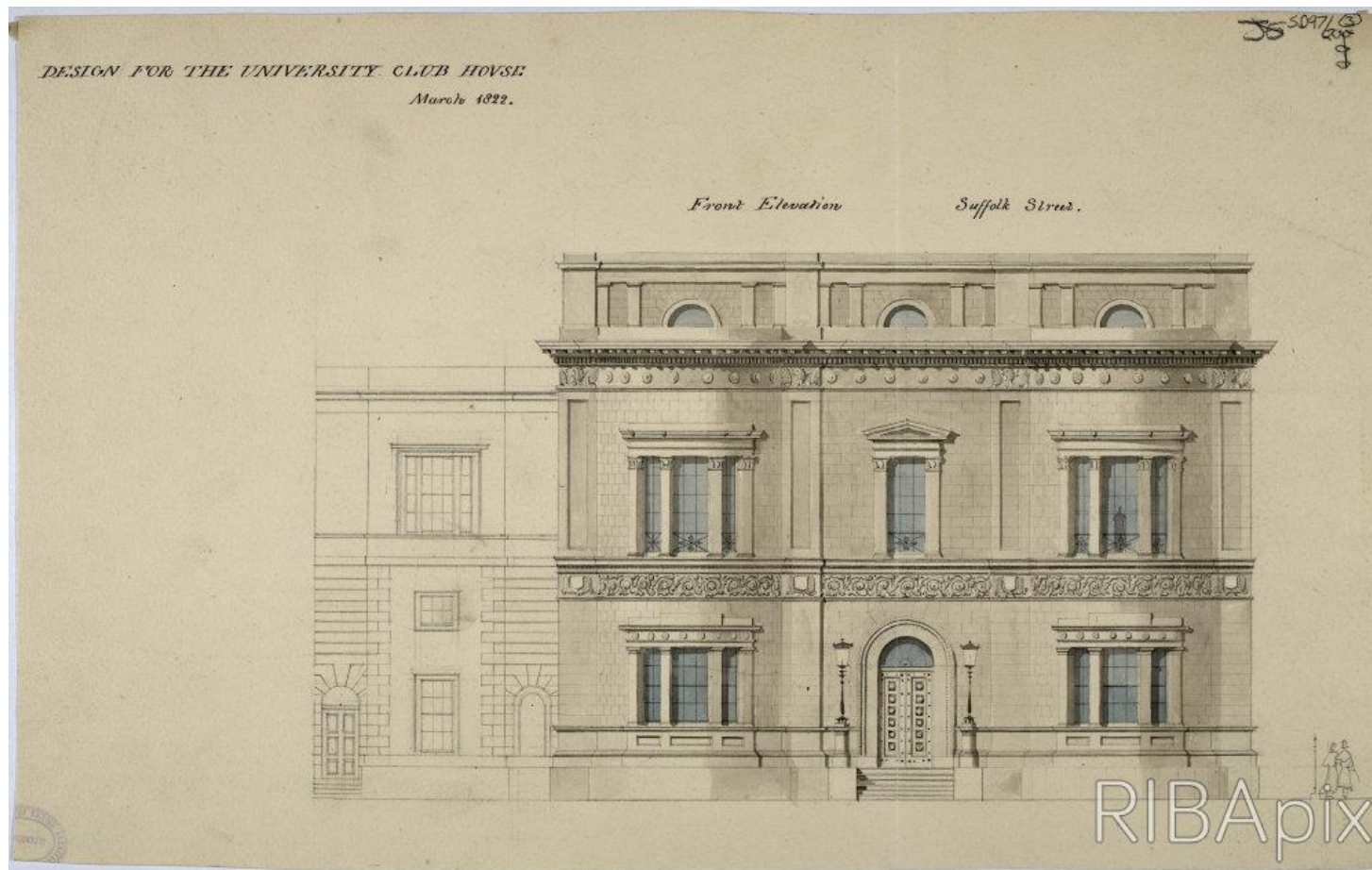


Plate 26: Competition designs for the United Universities Club, Suffolk Street, Westminster, London: front elevation with adjacent house, John Goldicutt, 1822. RIBA65105



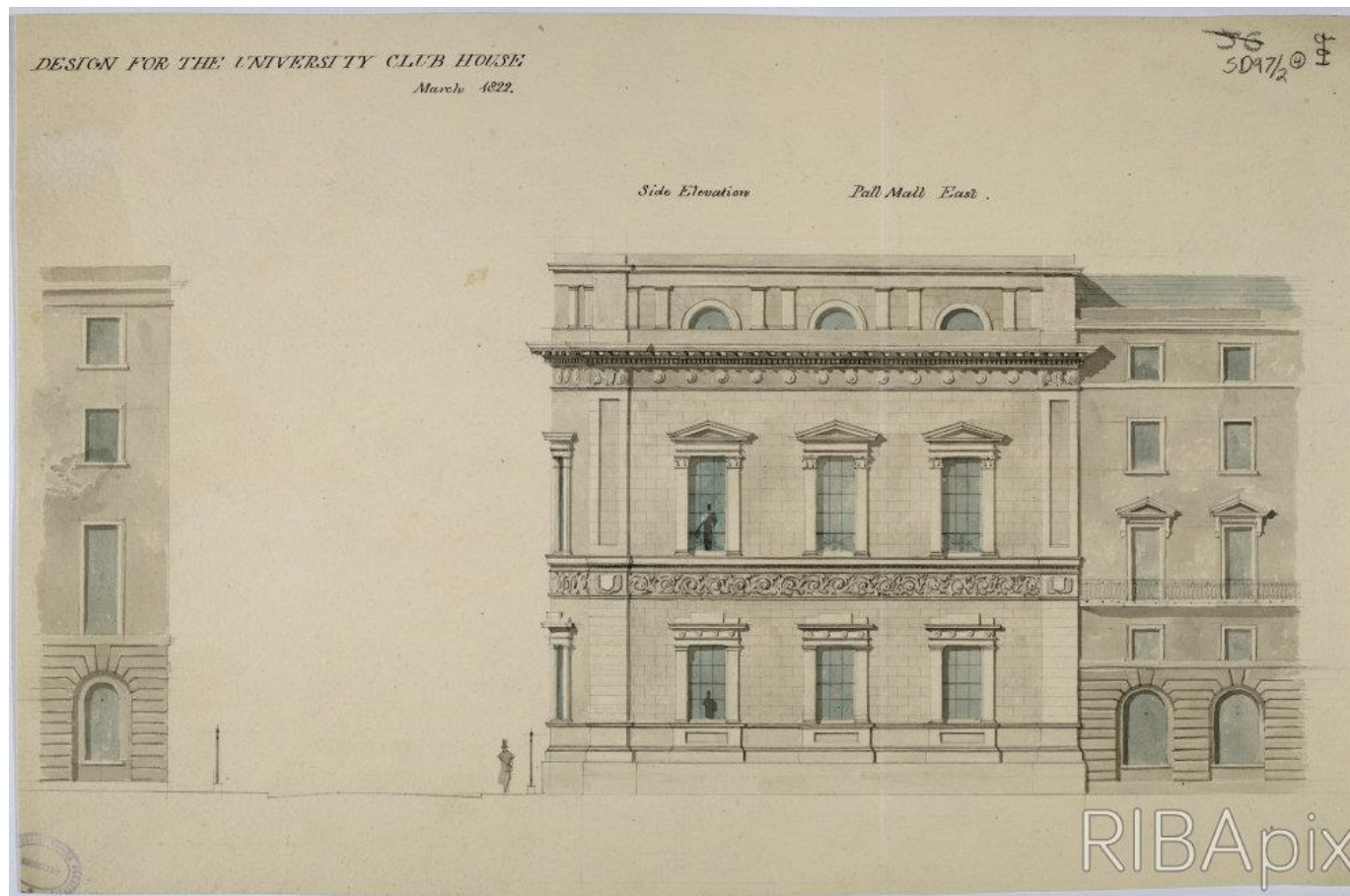


Plate 27: Competition designs for the United Universities Club, Suffolk Street, Westminster, London: side elevation on Pall Mall East with adjacent house. John Goldicutt, 1822. RIBA65106



Plate 28: Greenwich Railway Terminus, George Smith, c. 1840. Image: from a contemporary letterhead reproduced in 1980 Greenwich Historical Society publication.



Plate 29: Greenwich Railway Station, as rebuilt in 1878. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 30: Former Mercer's School, College Hill, City of London. George Smith, c.1830. Image: author's own





Plate 31: Former Mercer's School, College Hill, City of London. George Smith, c.1830 ground floor detail. Image: author's own



Plate 32. Cronkhill, Attingham Park, Shropshire. John Nash, 1802. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 33: Sydney Smirke, RA 'Design for the Carlton Club, Pall Mall, Westminster, London: perspective', c.1859. RA Collection 04/2419



Plate 34: Church of Mariä Himmelfahrt in Glis, municipality of Brig-Glis, Valais, Switzerland, remodelled 1648 to 1668 by the Bodmer brothers. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 35: The Grand Canal Venice with the Rialto Bridge, by Lady Charlotte Lindsay, 1815. From a series of albums belonging to Lady Charlotte Lindsay (1773-1849) dated around early 19th century. (Private Collection)



Plate 36: Palazzo di Montecitorio, Rome. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 37: Daniele da Volterra frescos on 'the back front of the Palazzo Massimi' (now known as the Palazzo Istoriato). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 38: Doge's Palace, Genoa, as rebuilt by Simone Cantoni in 1777 following a fire. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 39: S. Giorgio Maggiore, Venice, Andrea Palladio, 1566-1610. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 40: Santa Maria Della Salute, Venice, Baldassare Longhena, 1631-1681. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 41: Schloss Belvedere, the Upper Belvedere, Vienna, Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt, 1717-1723. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 42: The Via del Corso façade of the Palazzo Doria, built to designs by Valvassori between 1731 and 1734. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 43: The façade of the Palazzo Doria facing Collegio Romano, Antonio del Grande, 1660. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 44: Church of Santa Maria in Aracoeli, Rome, thirteenth-century using salvaged Roman columns, the gilded ceiling installed 1571-75. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 45: San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane, Rome, Francesco Borromini. 1634-1636. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 46: Palazzo Farnese, Rome, broadly built from 1517-1589. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 47: St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, James Gibbs, 1732-1769. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 48: Reform Club London, Charles Barry, 1837-1841. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 49: Simplon Pass at the Simplon Hospice, Valais, Switzerland, road and hospice built in 1801, works overseen by Nicolas Céard. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 50: Chateau Tournin, La Tour-du-Pin, France, mid nineteenth-century photograph. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 51. Villa Albani, Rome, Carlo Marchionni, 1747-1767. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 52. The Queen's Gallery, Somerset House, Inigo Jones, 1630s (as illustrated in 1715 in *Vitruvius Britannicus*). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 53. Interior of Chiesa di San Lorenzo, Turin. Guarino Guarini, 1668–1687. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 54. Palazzo Rocca-Saporiti in Milan, Giovanni Perego, 1800-12. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 55. Palazzo Monte di Pietà, Padua, Giovanni Maria Falconetto, c.1530. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 56. Palazzo Pandolfini, Florence. From designs of Raffaello Sanzio c.1513. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 57. Travellers Club, London, Charles Barry, 1828-1832. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 58. Villa Pisani, Stra. Francesco Maria Preti, from 1730. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 59. Measured elevation of Palazzo Farnese, unknown French (architect?) c.1750. Cooper Hewitt Museum





Plate 60. Castletown House, County Kildare (Alessandro Galili, 1722-1729). Image: Irish Georgian Society

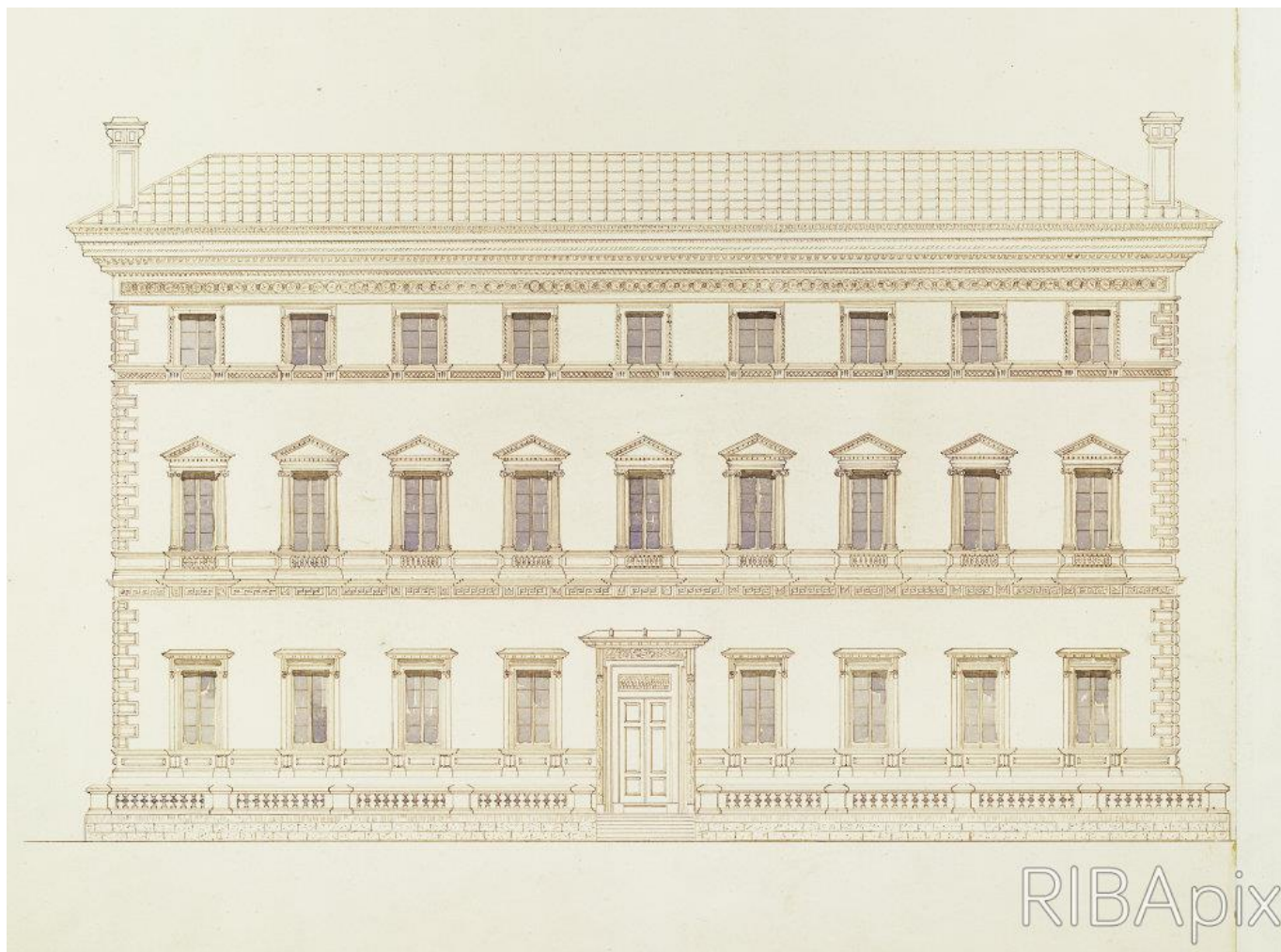


Plate 61. Measured elevation of the Reform Club, Charles Barry, 1841. RIBA35924



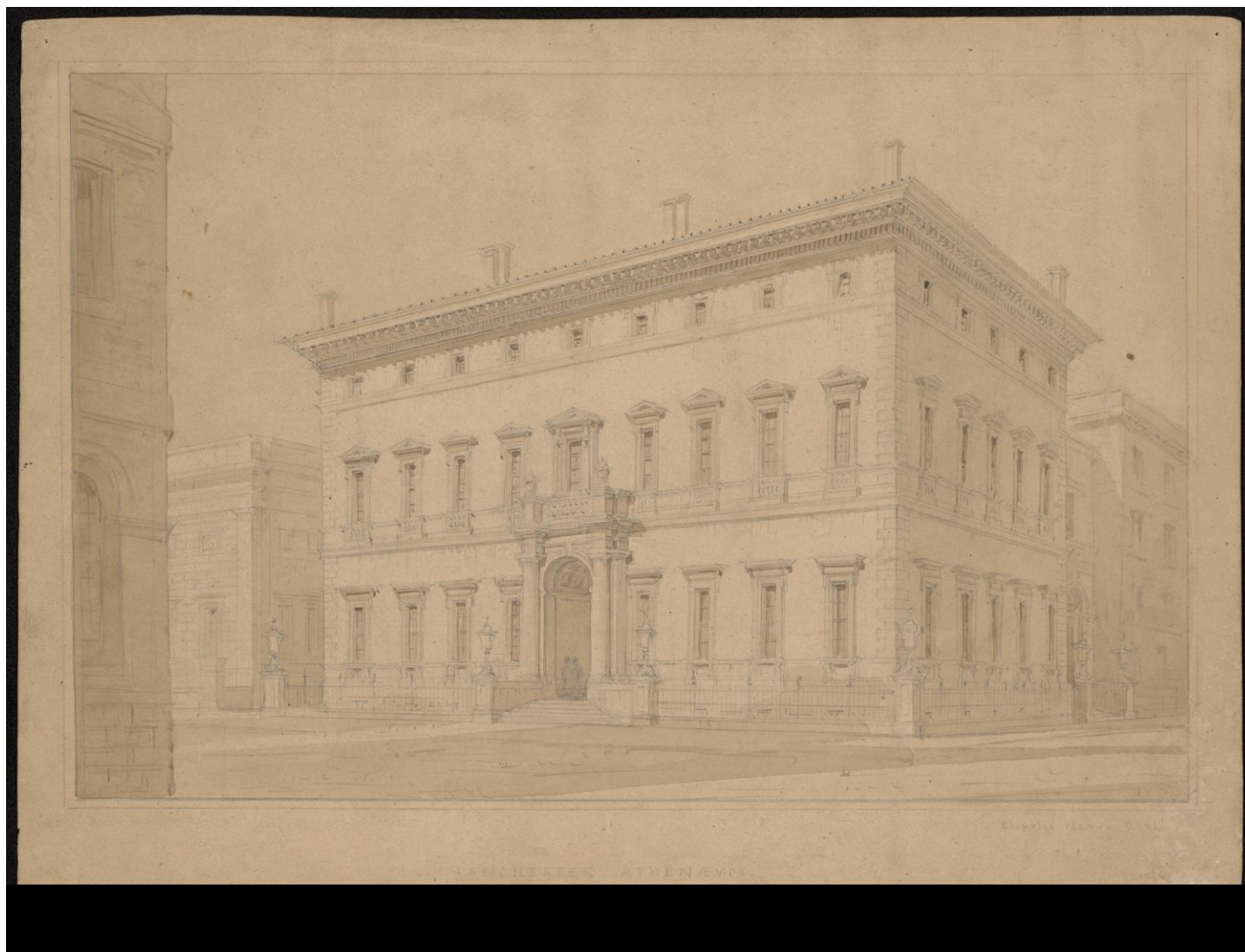


Plate 62. Manchester Atheneum undated perspective view by Charles Barry. McGill Canadian Architecture Collection CA CAC 12-5



Plate 63: Palazzo Doria-Tursi, Genoa, brothers Domenico and Giovanni Ponzello, 1568-1579 (early C20th engraving). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 64: South elevation of the Queen's House Greenwich, Inigo Jones, 1616-1635. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 65. Coleshill, Berkshire, built by Sir Roger Pratt c.1660, possibly to earlier designs by Inigo Jones. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 66. Specimen of carved foliage selected from the chimneypiece in the Council Room Heriot's Hospital with a portrait of Inigo Jones in a medallion. John Goldicutt 1826. RIBA65137



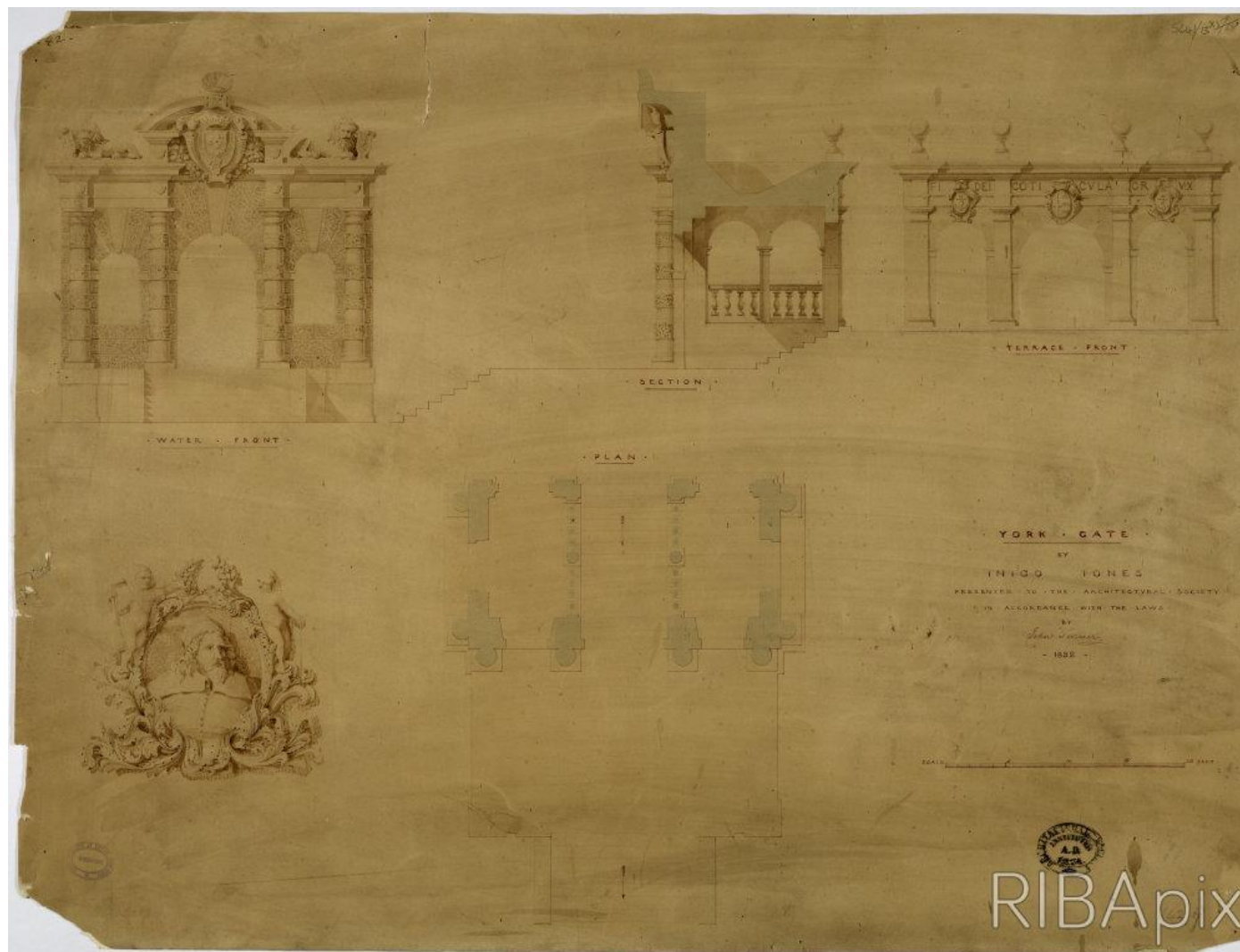


Plate 67. Measured drawings of York Water Gate, Victoria Embankment, London: plan, section and elevations with portrait bust of Inigo Jones. John Turner, 1832. RIBA66428



Plate 68. The Shambles, Stamford, Lincolnshire. William Daniel Legg, 1804. Image: Geograph.org.uk





Plate 69. The Bottle Lodges, Burghley, William Daniel Legg, 1799-1801. Image: Geograph.org.uk





Plate 70. Winchester Corn Exchange, O.B. Carter, 1833-1838. Image: author's own



Plate 71. Commercial Hall and Customs House at Ipswich. J.M. Clark, 1843. Image: [Geograph.org.uk](http://Geograph.org.uk)





Plate 72. Composition of the works of Inigo Jones, Sir William Tite, 1854. RIBA13252





Plate 73. Lyon Stock Exchange, Jacques-Germain Soufflot, 1748. Image: Wikimedia Commons

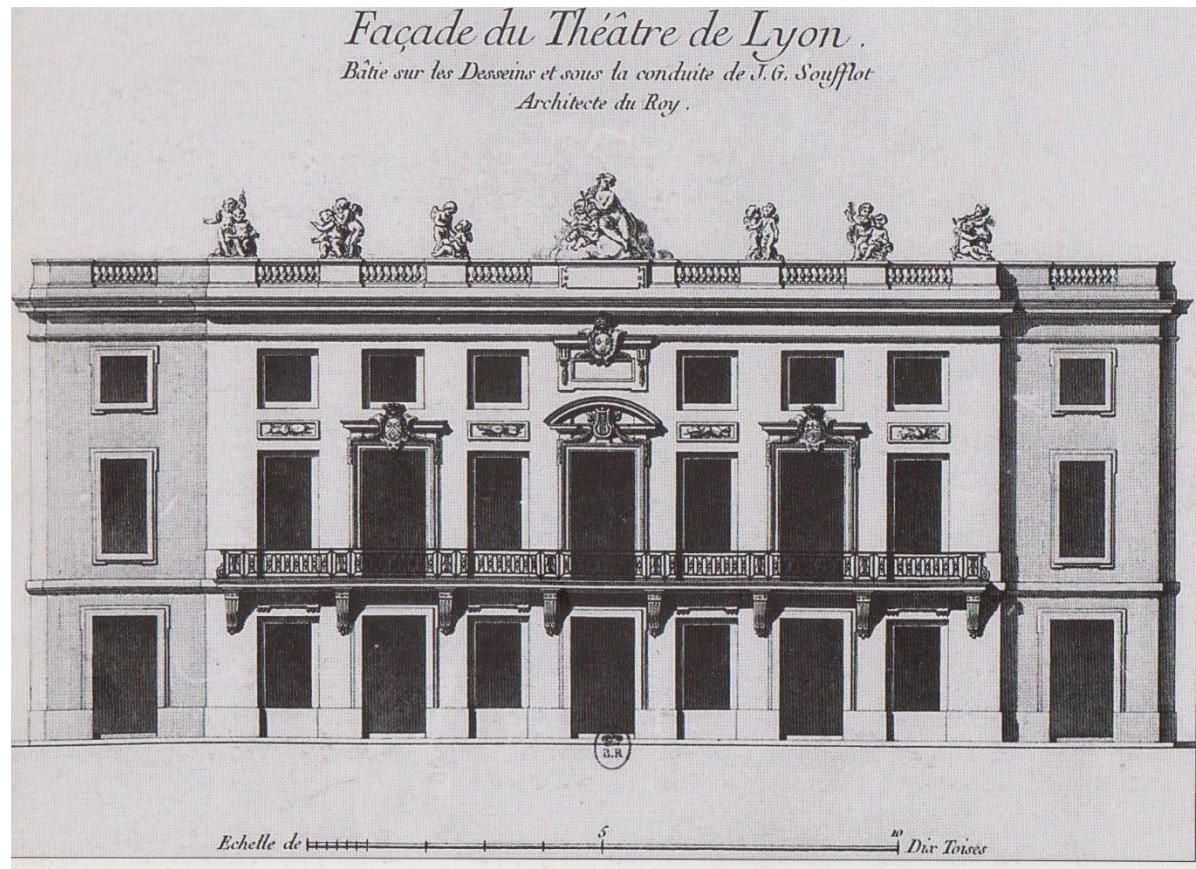


Plate 74. Grand Theatre, Lyon, Jacques-Germain Soufflot, 1754. Image: Wikimedia Commons



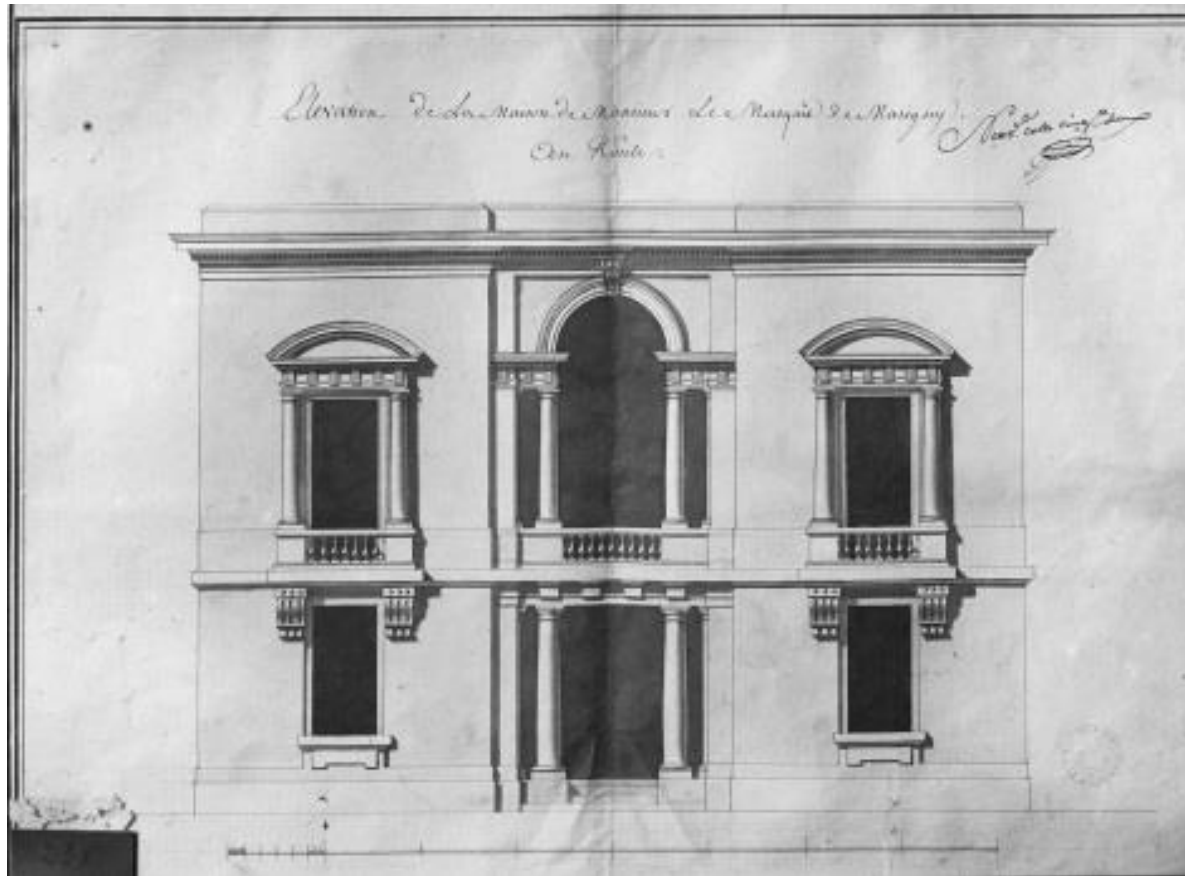


Plate 75. 'Elévation de la porte d'entrée de la maison de Monsieur de Marigny, au Roule.' Designed by Jacques-Germain Soufflot, 1768. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 76. Former Royal Naval College at Camberwell, John Shaw Junior, completed by 1844. Image: Goldsmiths, University of London





Plate 77. Initial Design for the State Paper Office, St James's Park, London, Sir John Soane, May 1829. Successive designs 1829–30, executed 1831–32, Sir John Soane Museum



Plate 78. Model of the State Paper office (west frontage) as executed. Sir John Soane Museum





Plate 79. Villa Farnese, Caprarola, Italy. Giacomo Barozzi da Vignola, 1559-1573. Image: Wikimedia Commons

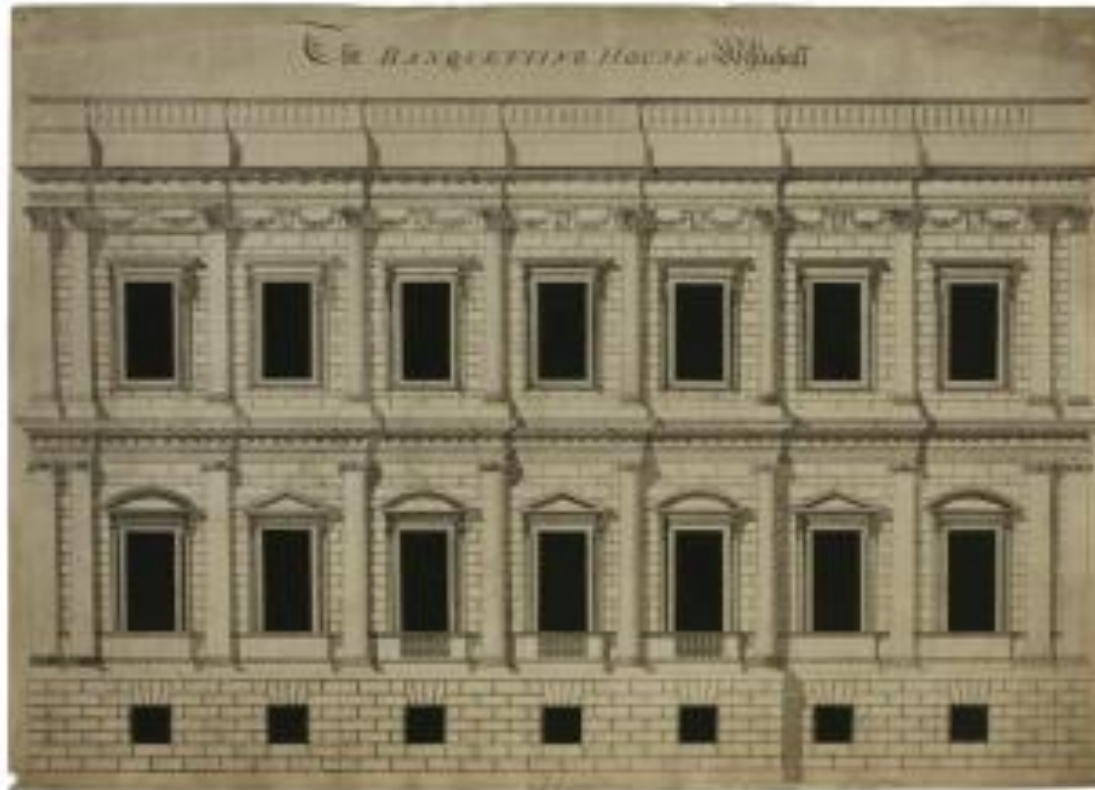


Plate 80. Record drawing of Soane's measured drawing of 1772, made 1818 or after. Sir John Soane Museum



Plate 81. The Queen's Chapel St. James Palace, London, designed by Inigo Jones and built between 1623 and 1625. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 82. Cornice of Palazzo Spannocch, Siena. Giuliano da Maiano from 1473. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 83. Charles Robert Cockerell, *Tribute to Sir Christopher Wren*, 1842. RIBA41604

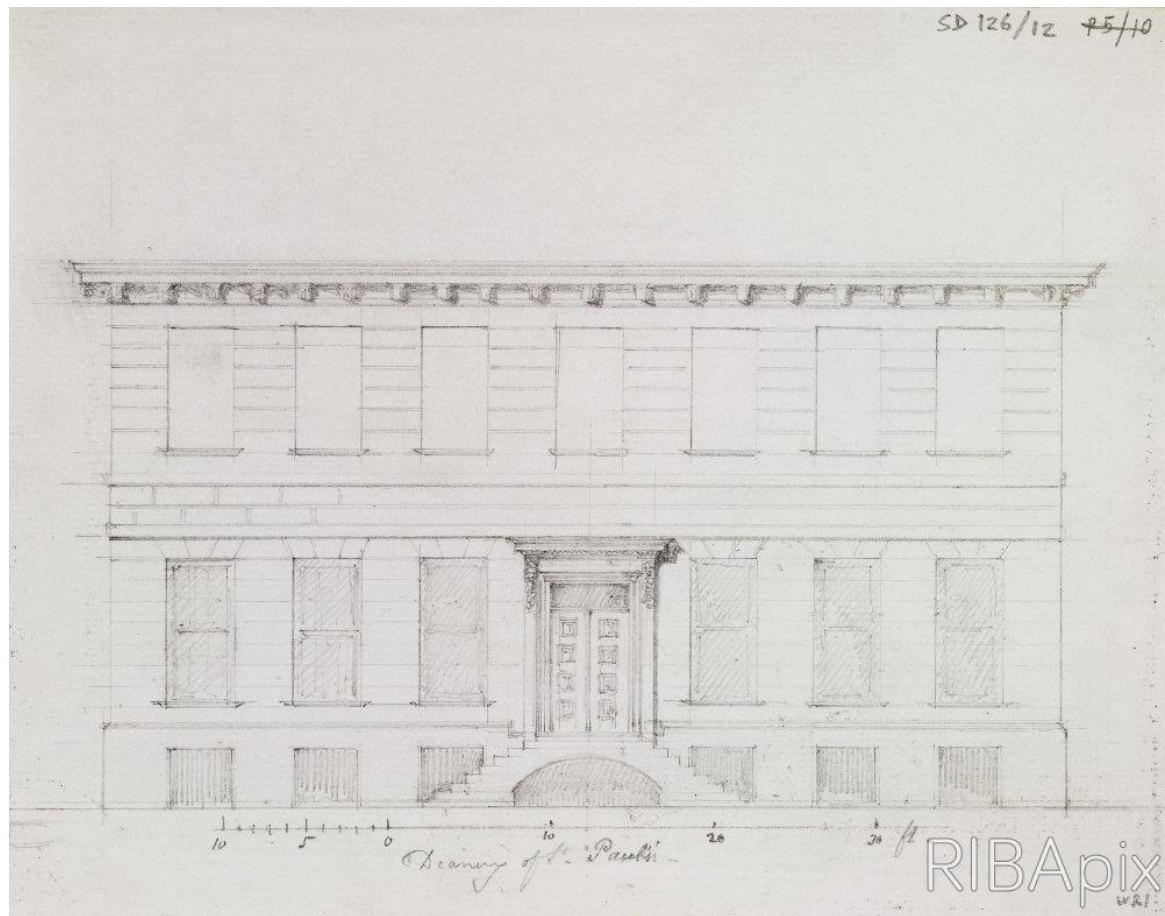


Plate 84. Charles Robert Cockerell, the Deanery St Paul's, London, c.1825-30. RIBA35284



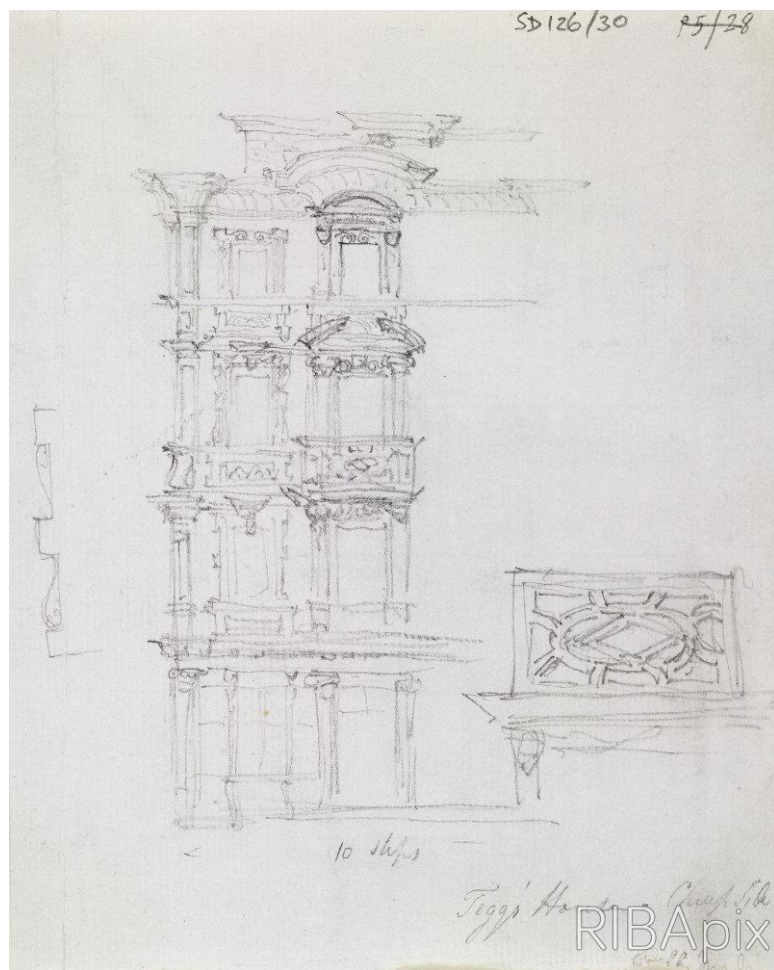


Plate 85. Charles Robert Cockerell, Thomas Tegg's House, City of London, c. 1825-30. RIBA35254

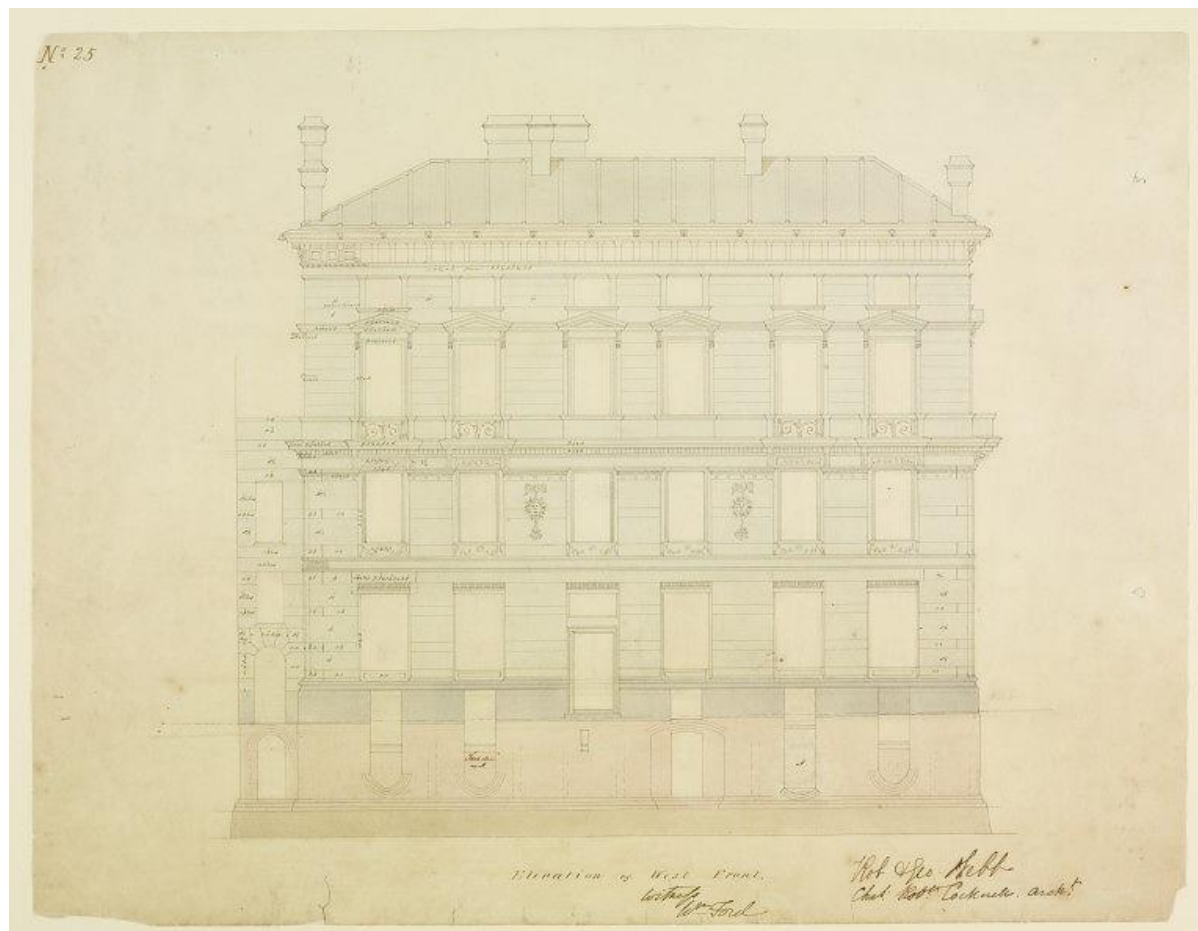


Plate 86. Preliminary design by Charles Robert Cockerell for the Sun Assurance Society's Offices, Threadneedle Street, London. Great Britain, 1840-1, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, E.2059-1909





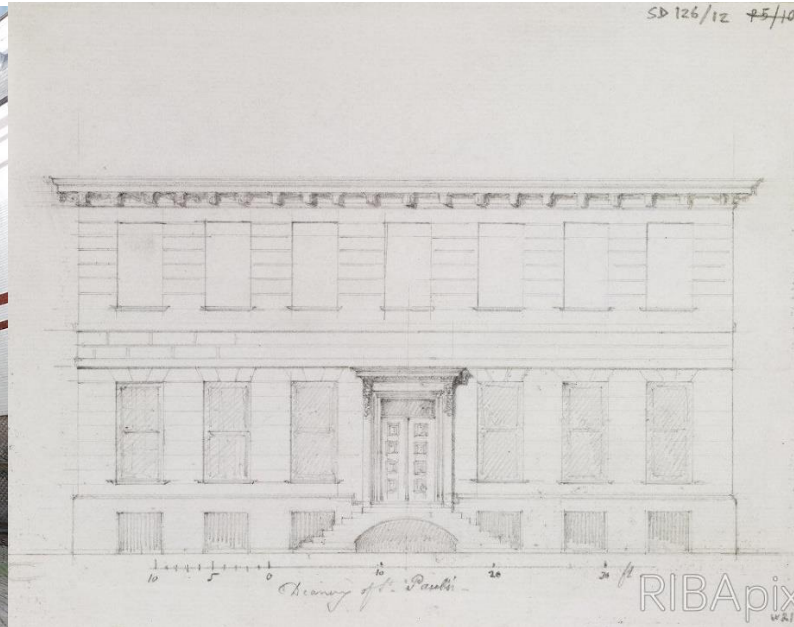


Plate 88 (left) St Paul's Deanery, City of London. Edward Woodroffe working under Sir Christopher Wren, 1672-73

Plate 89 (right). Charles Robert Cockerell, the Deanery St Paul's, London, c.1825-30. RIBA35284



Plate 90. The Garden front of Cliveden, Buckinghamshire. As rebuilt by Charles Barry, 1851. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 91. Kingston Lacy, Dorset. North front as remodelled by Charles Barry and William Banks. Image: Wikimedia Commons



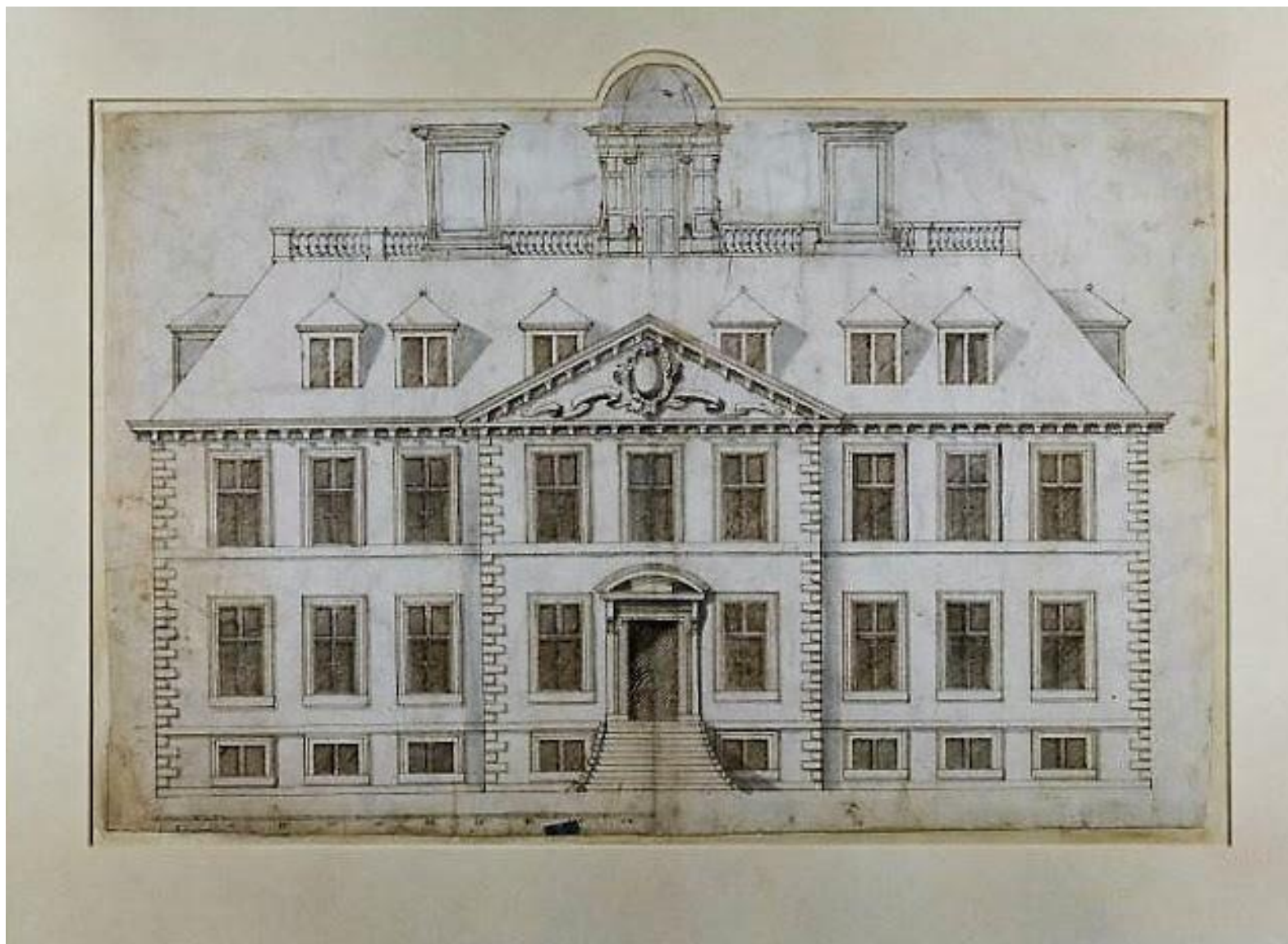


Plate 92. Kingston Lacy (then Kingston Lacy House): design of 1663 by Sir Roger Pratt for the entrance front. Dorset County Record Office



Plate 93. Kingston Lacy (then Kingston Hall), as altered, engraving of 1774. Hutchins, J., 1868 *History and Antiquities of The County of Dorset*. Vol.3



Plate 94. Kingston Lacy Staircase, designed by Charles Barry working with William Bankes. Image: National Trust





Plate 95. Staircase at Ashburnham House, Westminster, designed by Inigo Jones. Image: Royal Academy



Plate 96. Staircase at the Travellers Club, designed by Charles Barry. Image: Country Life





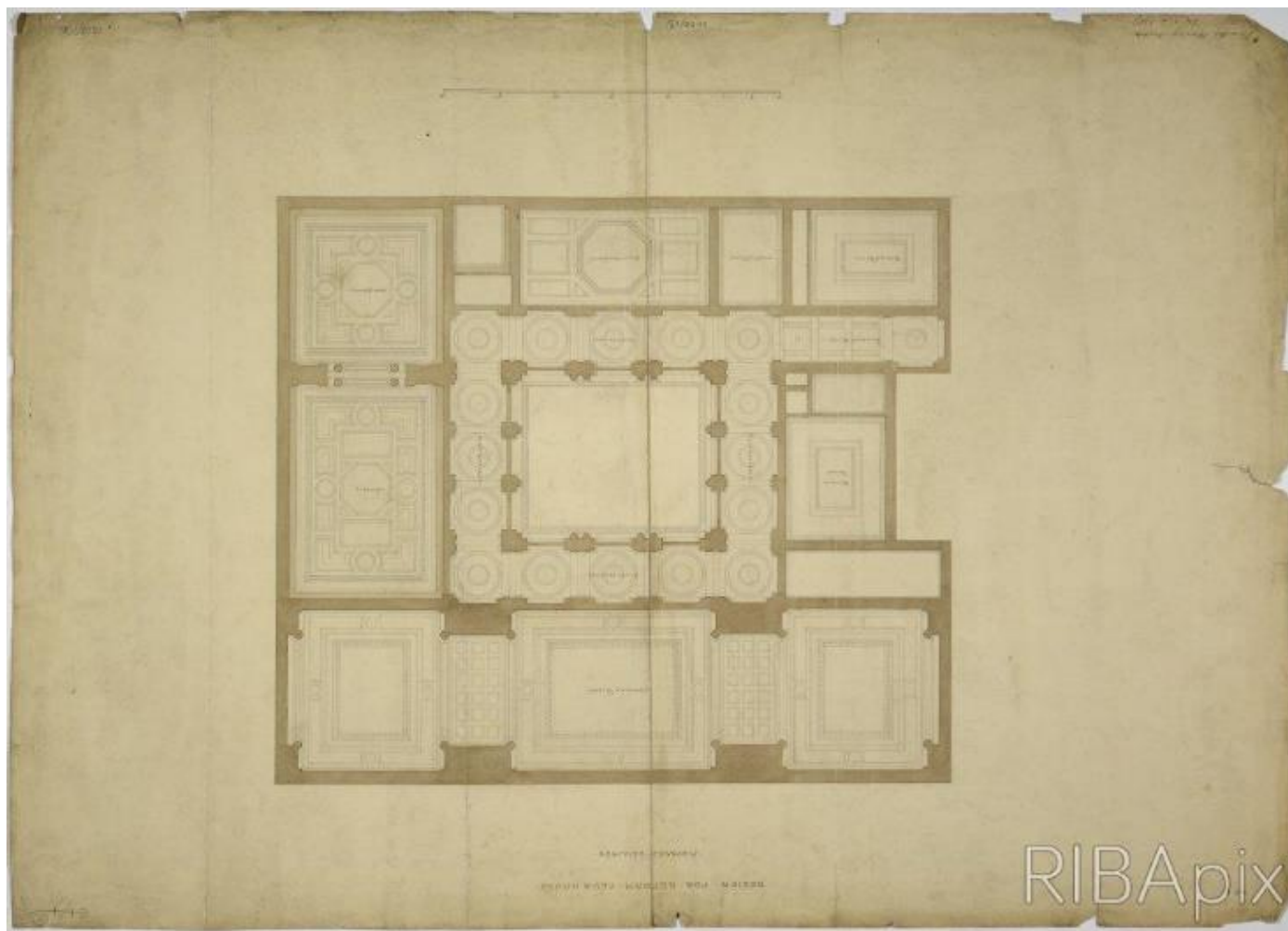


Plate 98. Plan of ceilings for Reform Club by Charles Barry c.1841. RIBA66628



Plate 99. Kingston Lacy: Open-work stove in Carrara marble with rounded rectangular top. Image: National Trust



Plate 100. New wing at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire. Charles Barry, 1834 (cropped to show new wing only). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 101. York Watergate, London, here depicted by Henry Pether in 1850. Image: Royal Academy



Plate 102. Porch to Bridgewater House, London, Charles Barry, 1840. Image: Survey of London

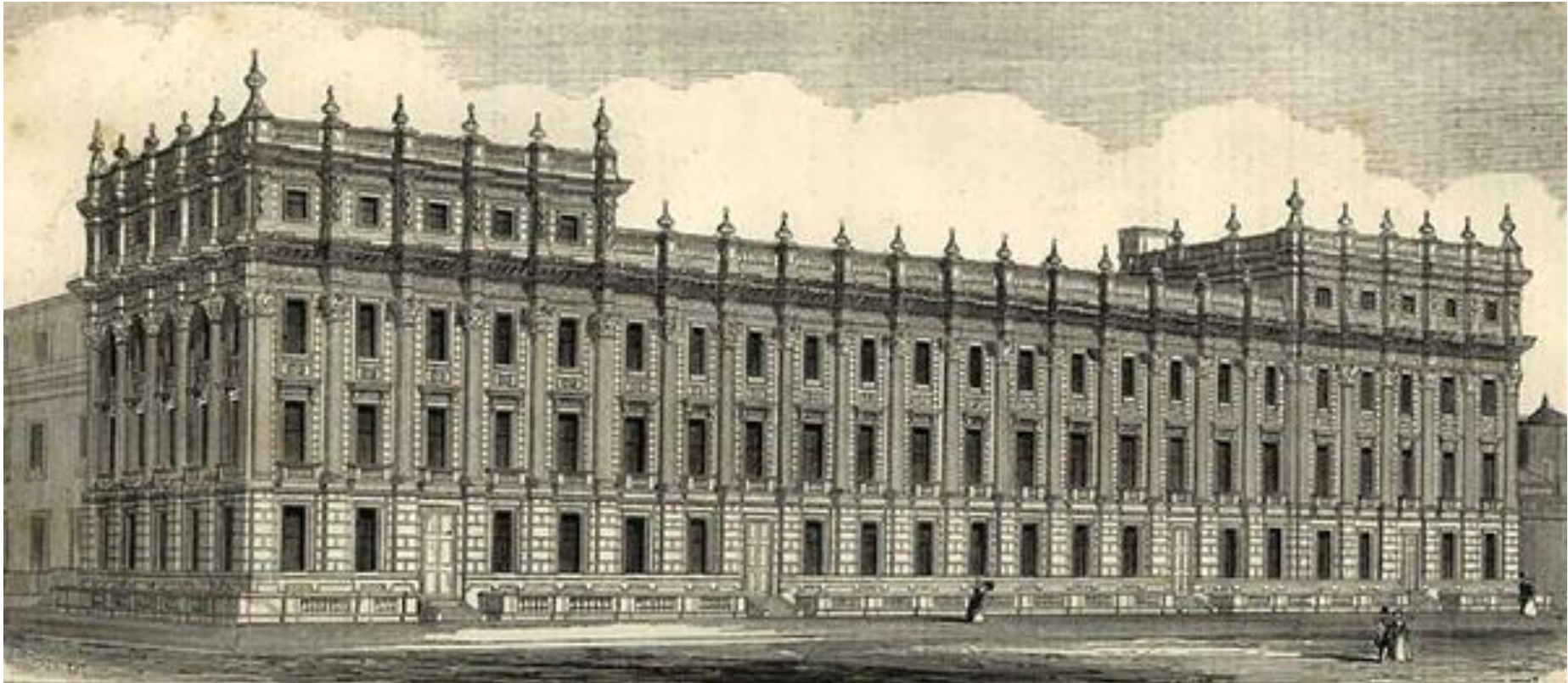


Plate 103. Board of Trade, Whitehall as re-fronted and extended by Charles Barry from 1844. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 104. Inigo Jones, The Designs of Inigo Jones Consisting of Plans and Elevations for Publick and Private Buildings. Published by William Kent with some additional designs (London, 1727), 2 vols. in 1, vol. 1, plate 7 (Front of the palace next the park). Image: Wikimedia Commons

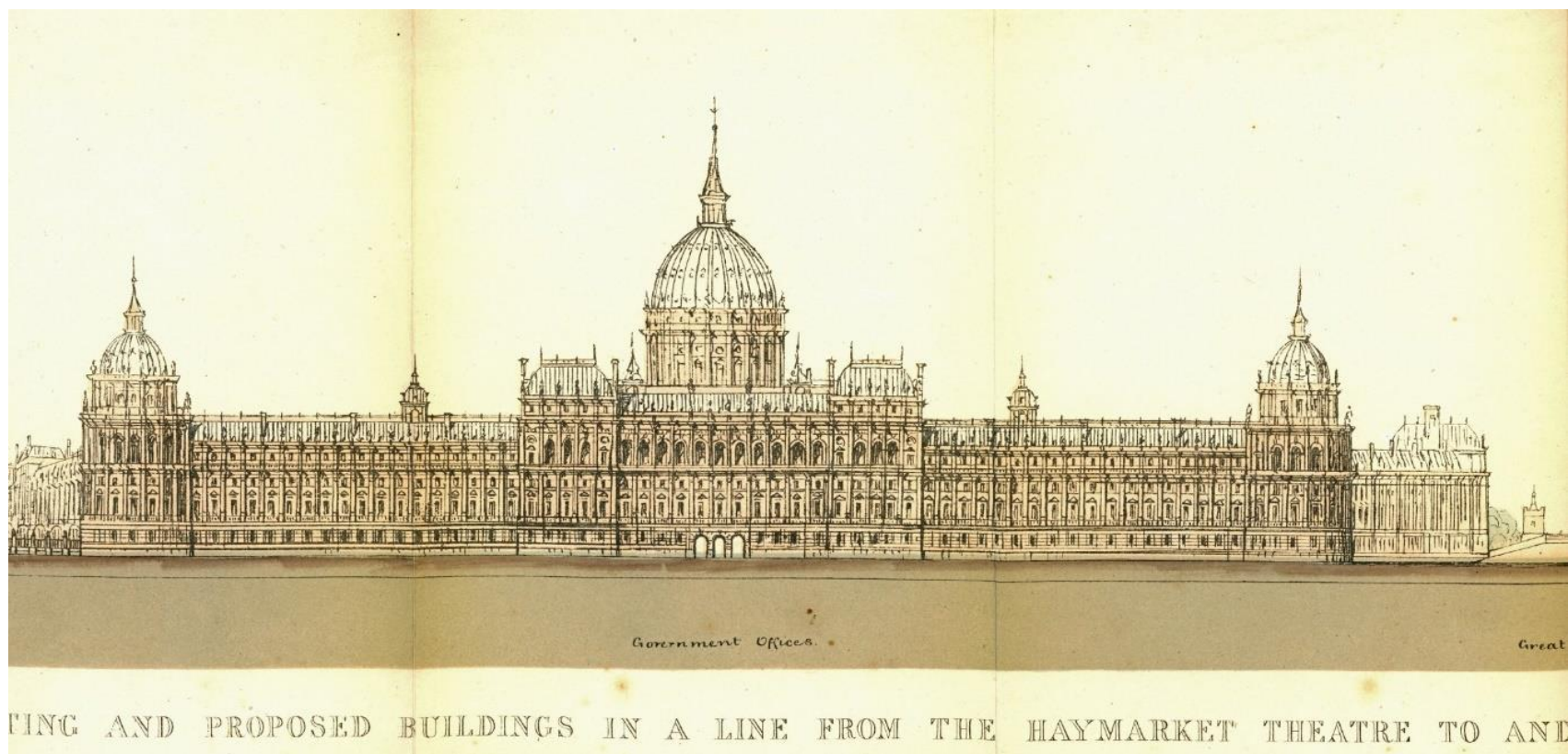


Plate 105. Charles Barry's design for new Government Offices, Whitehall, 1857. Image: author's own (taken from *The Life and Works of Charles Barry*)



Plate 106. The Oratory, Liverpool. Built at the mortuary chapel by John Foster, 1829. Image: Liverpool City Council





Plate 107. Palace of Whitehall, London, as designed, but never executed. Engraved for the Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels (1842-1847). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 108. View of London from Greenwich, Joseph Mallord William Turner, 1825. Tate Gallery N00483



Plate 109. London from Greenwich Park. Engraved by R. Brandard from a picture by W.H. Bartlett for Finden's *Ports, Harbours, Watering-places and Picturesque Scenery of Great Britain*, 1842. Image: British Museum





Plate 110. Numbers 188-191 Strand, London. H.R. Abraham. *Illustrated London News*, March 12 1853



Plate 111. British Museum courtyard, Sir Robert Smirke, 1823-1852. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 112. Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. George Basevi, designed 1835. Image: University of Cambridge



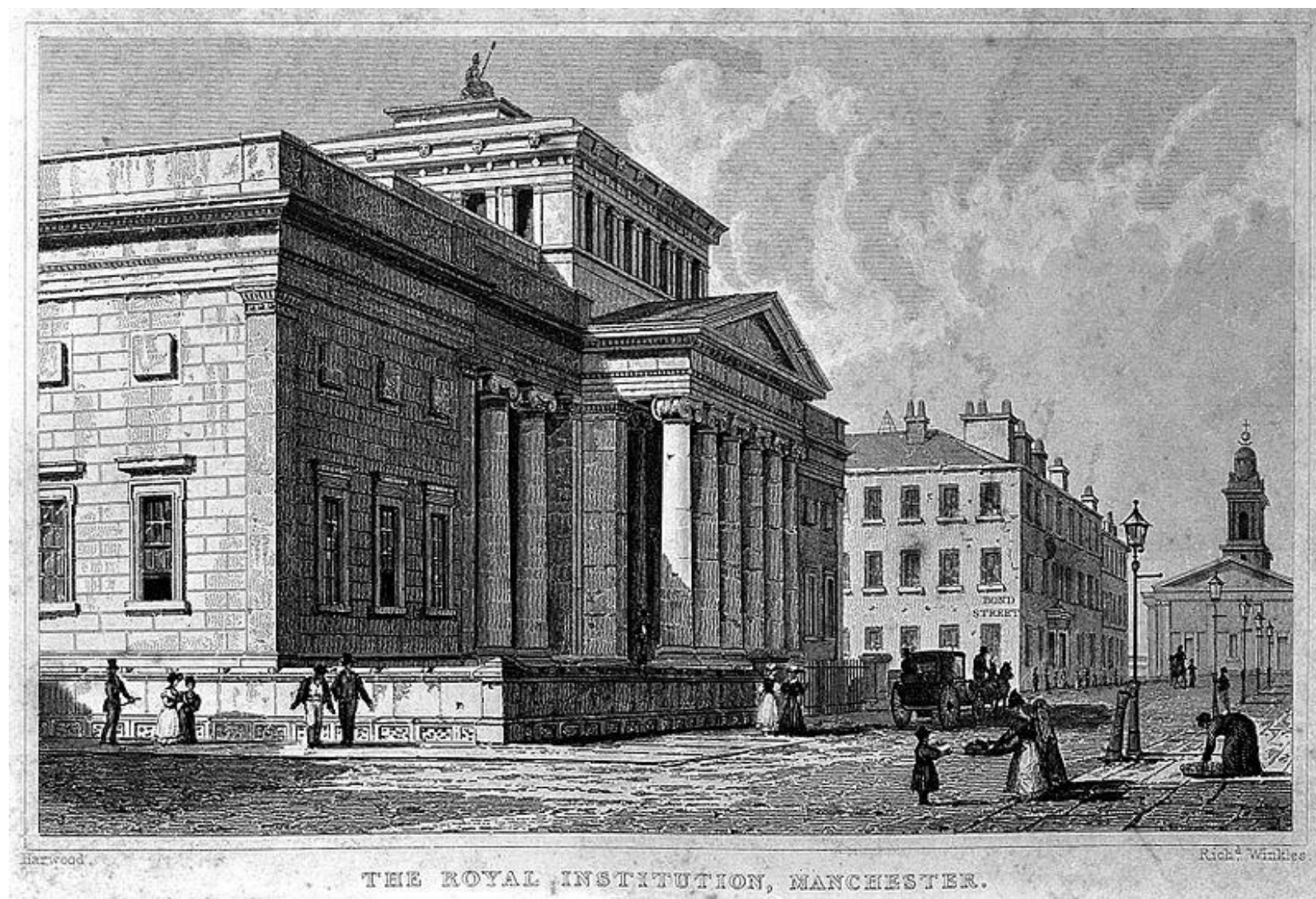


Plate 113. Charles Barry's Royal Manchester Institution, 1824. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 114. Charles Barry's Manchester Athenaeum, 1837. Image: Manchester City Council



Plate 115. North elevation of Reform Club showing window and door aedicules. Image: author's own





Plate 116. William Chambers, Design for Door (originally published 1794). Image: Wikimedia Commons

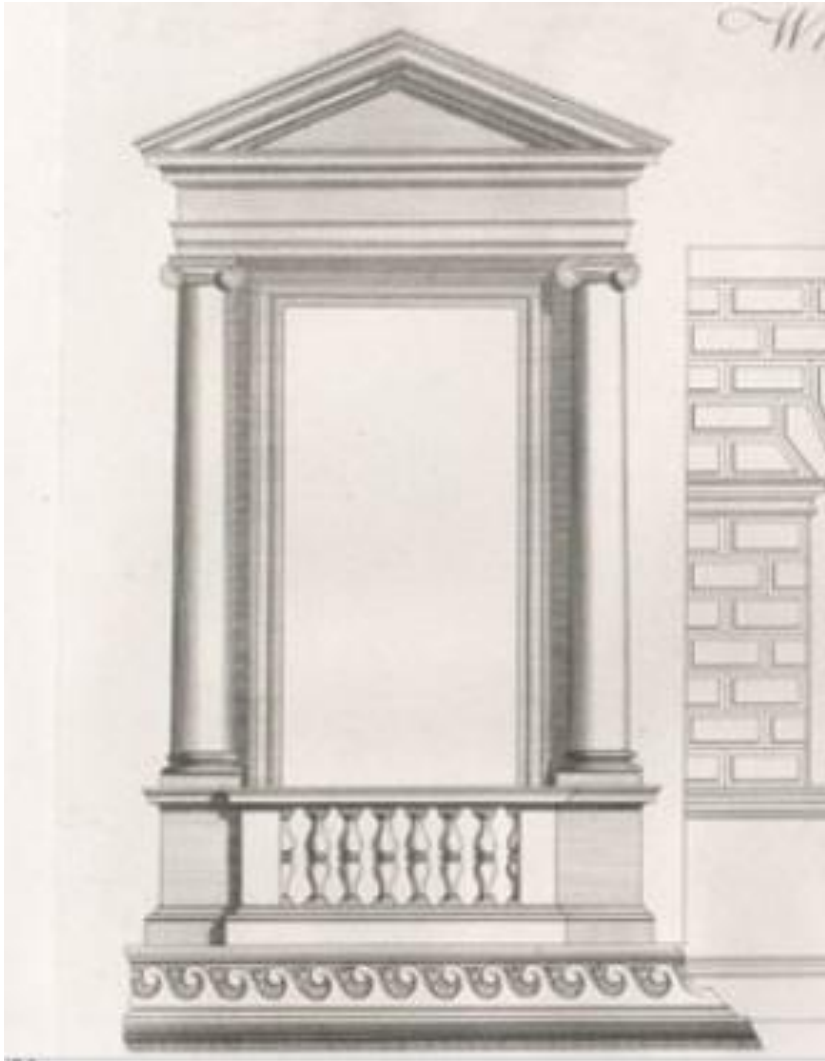


Plate 117. William Chambers, Design for Window (originally published 1794). Image: Wikimedia Commons

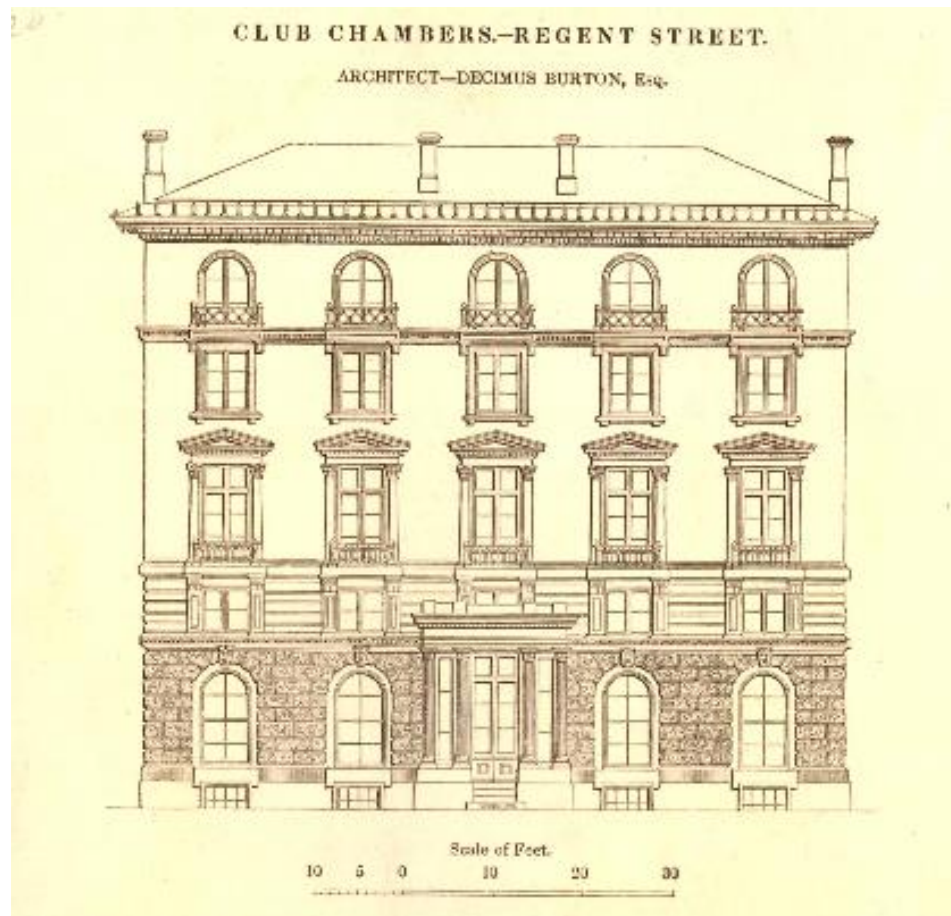


Plate 118. Club Chambers Association *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, 1839



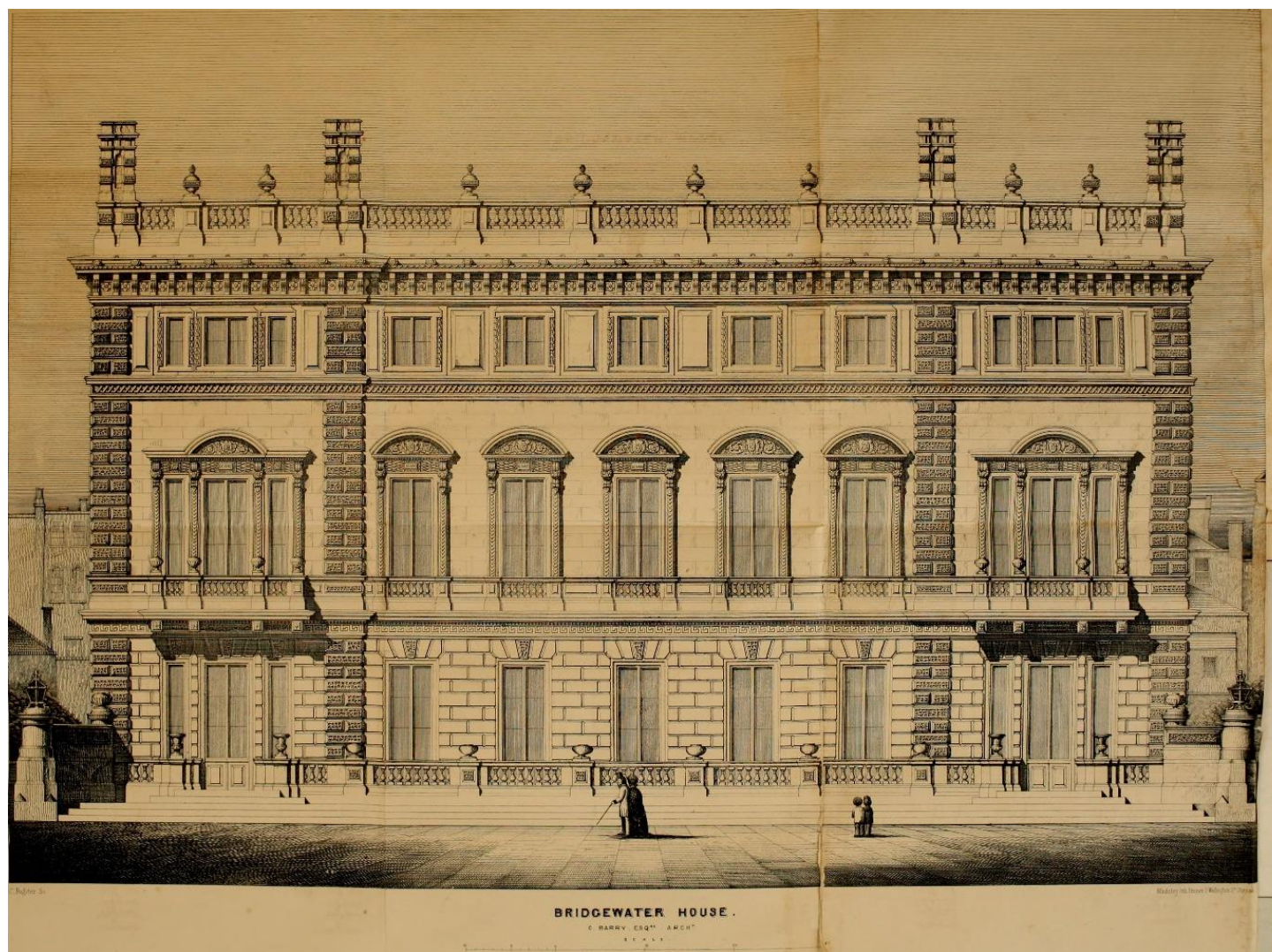


Plate 119. Bridgewater House, *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, May, 1850

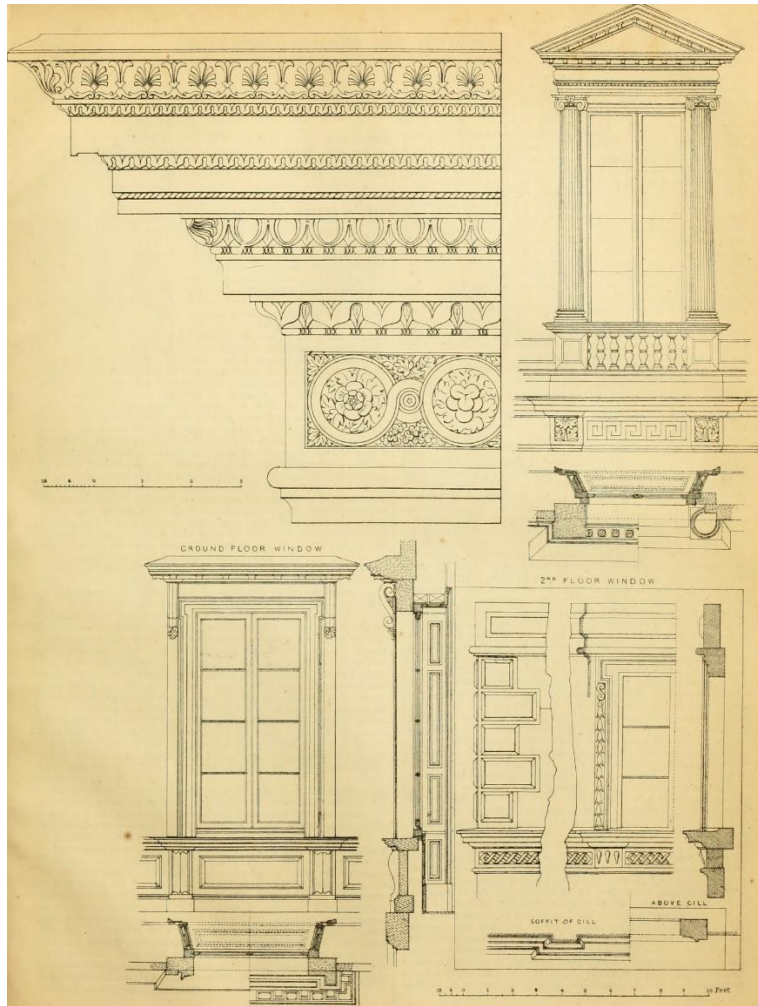


Plate 120. Details of the Reform Club, *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, October 1840



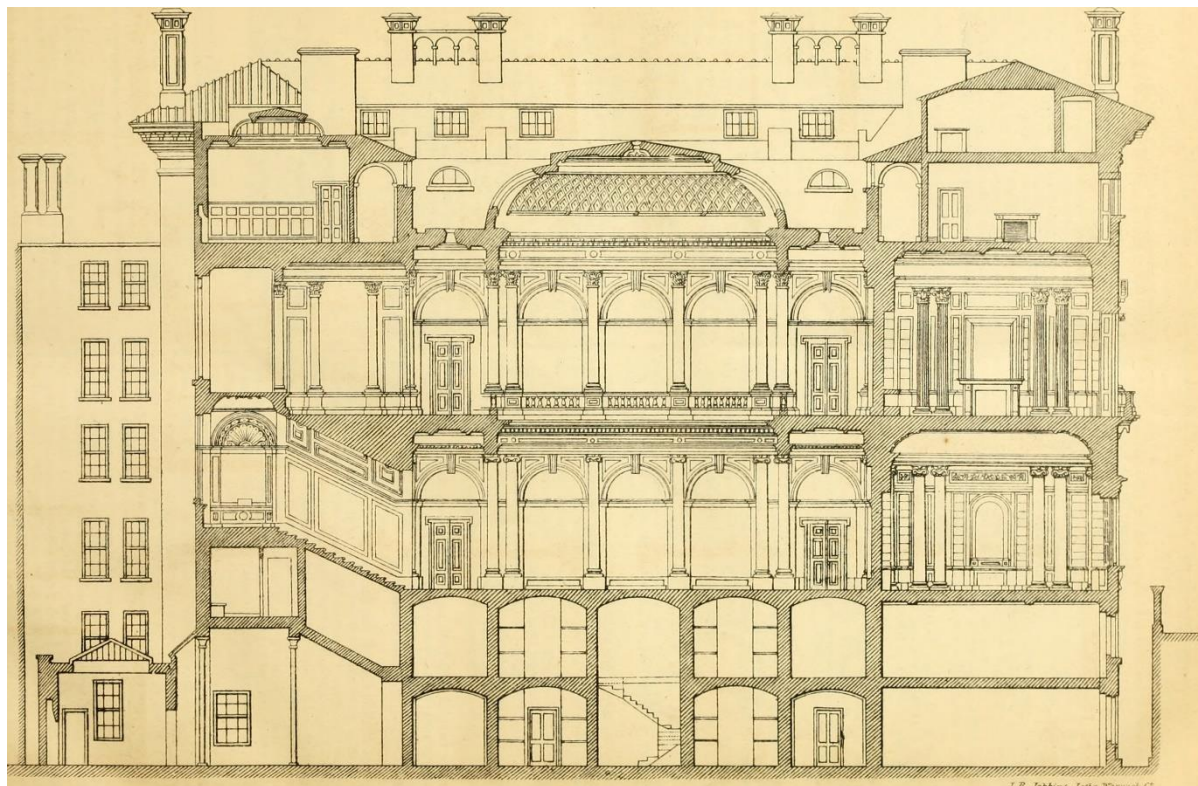


Plate 121. Section of the Reform Club, *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, December 1840



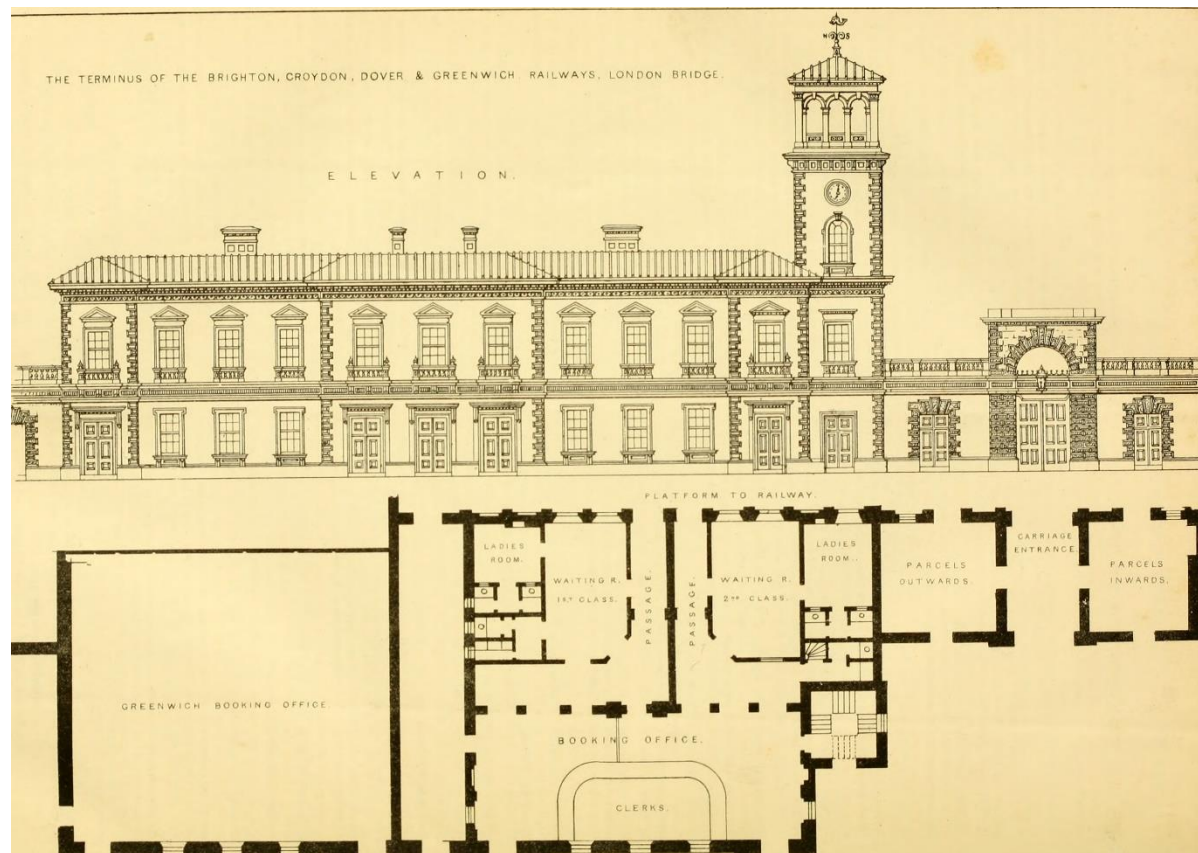


Plate 122. London Bridge Station, *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, November 1843

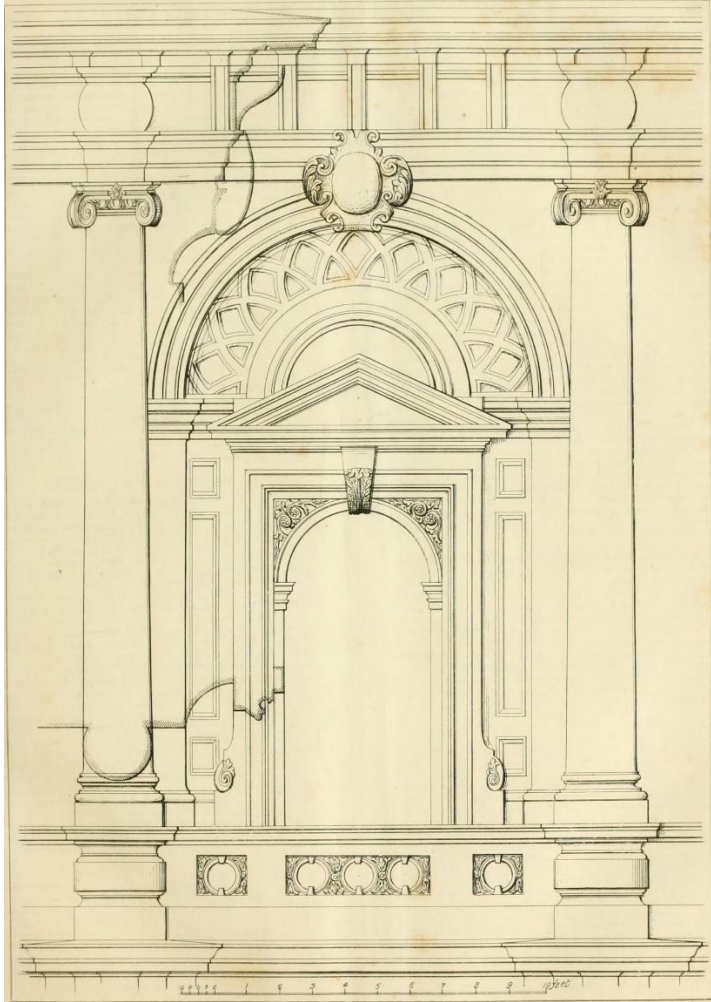


Plate 123. Window in the Royal Exchange, *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, March 1845



Plate 124. Former Trustee Savings Bank, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, 1841 (architect unknown). Image: Wikimedia Commons



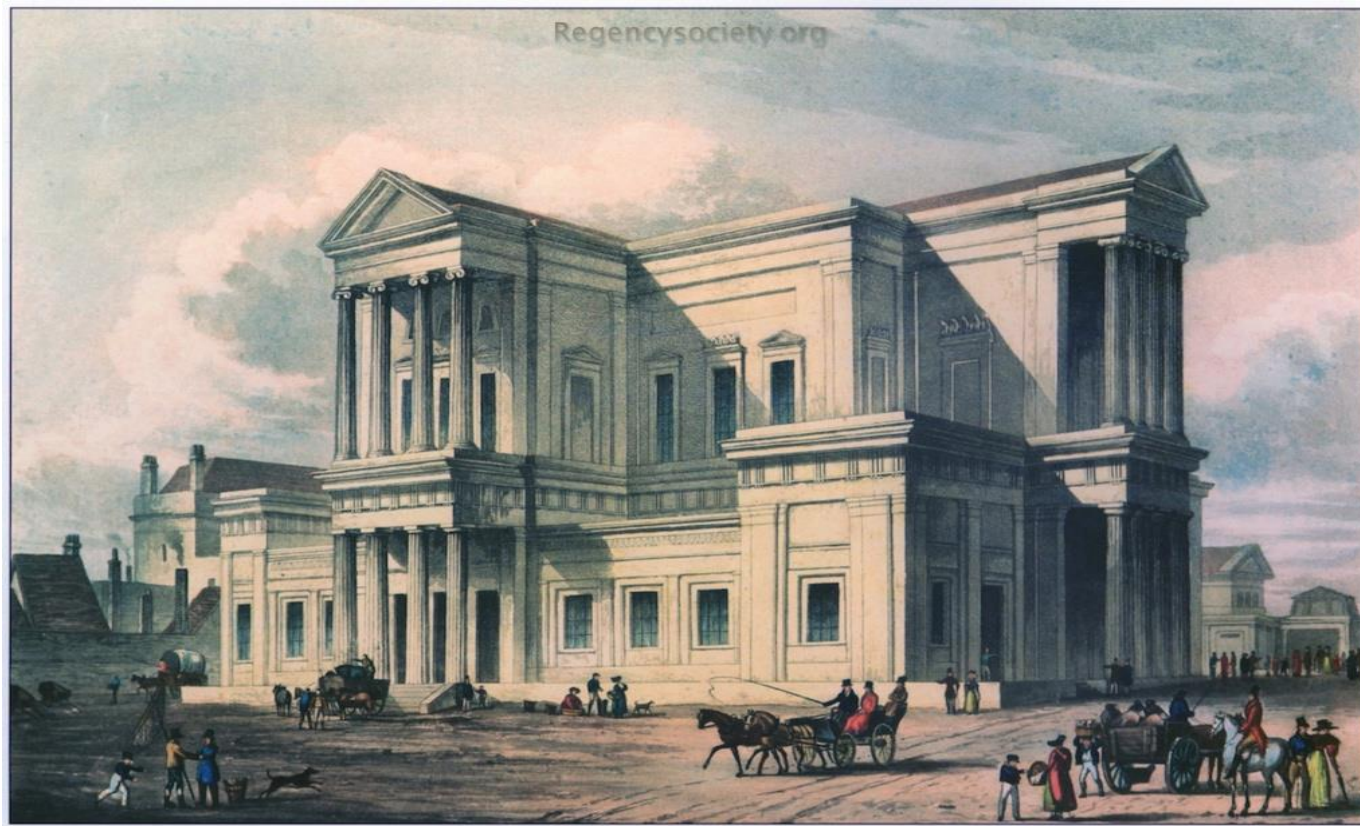


Plate 125. Brighton Town Hall, fire station and police station, Thomas Cooper, c.1830-32. Image: Brighton and Hove City Council



Plate 126. West front of St Mary Magdalene Bermondsey, George Porter, 1830. Image: author's own





Plate 127. Buile Hill Park, Salford, Charles Barry, 1825-1827. Image: Manchester City Council



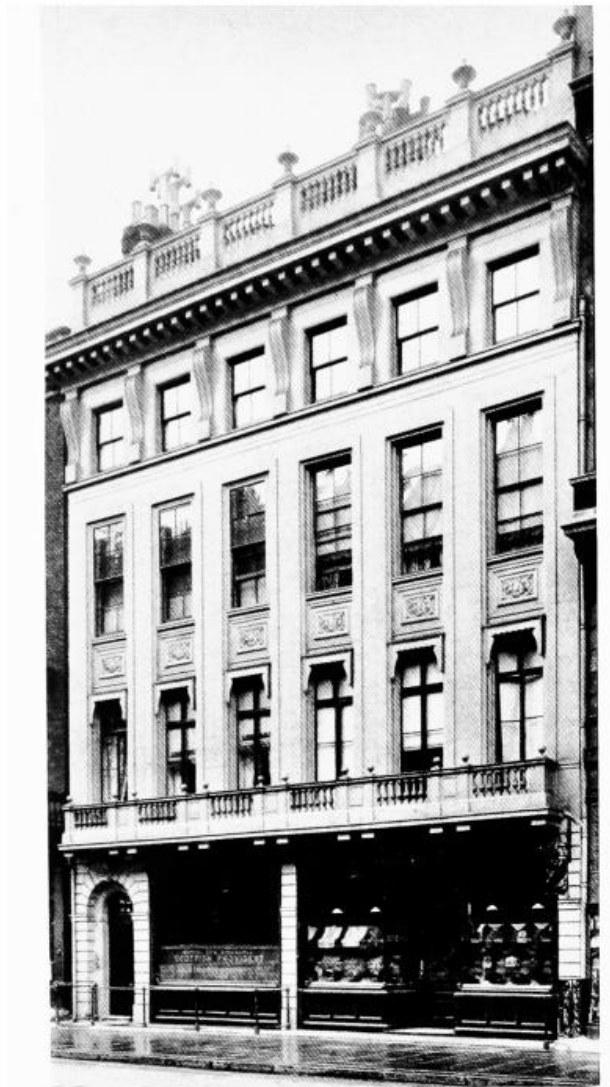


Plate 128. Numbers 16-17 Pall Mall, Charles Barry, 1833. Image: Survey of London

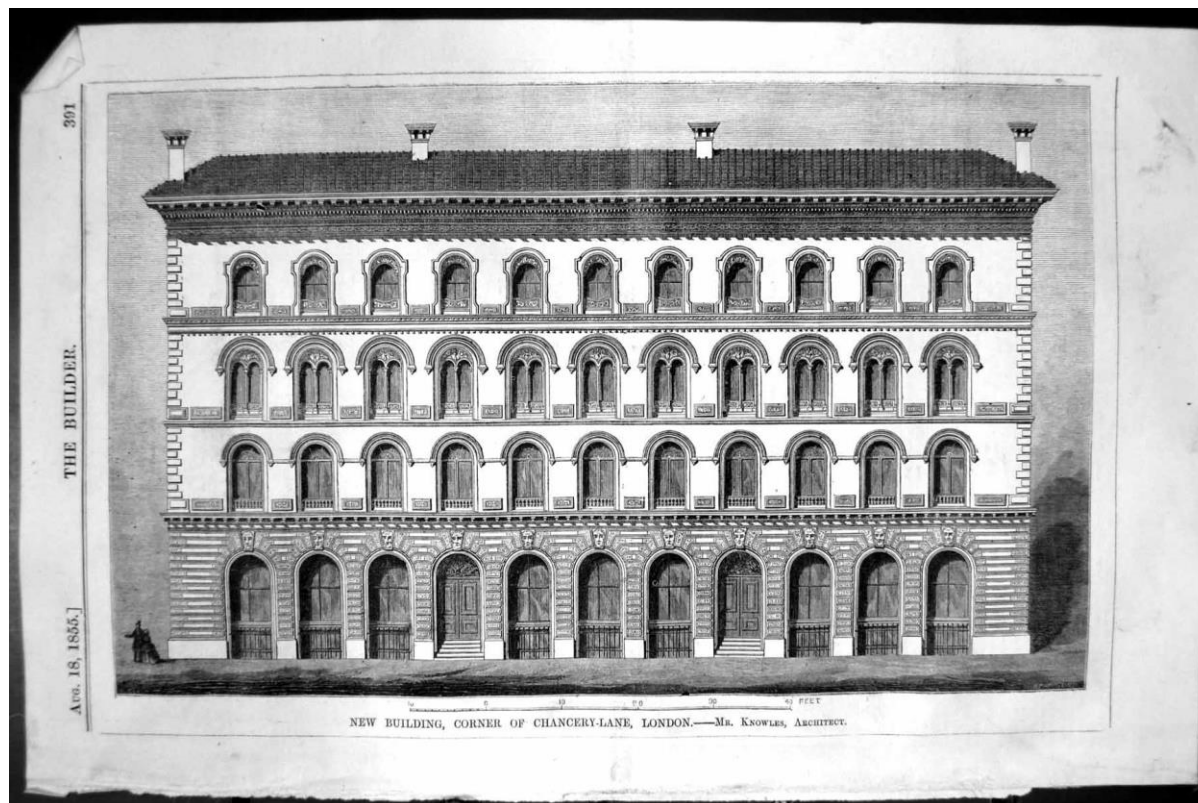


Plate 129. Chancery Lane, proposed new office block, James Knowles, 1855. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 130. Silverton Park, Devon. Designed from 1838 by James Knowles Senior. Image: Wikimedia Commons



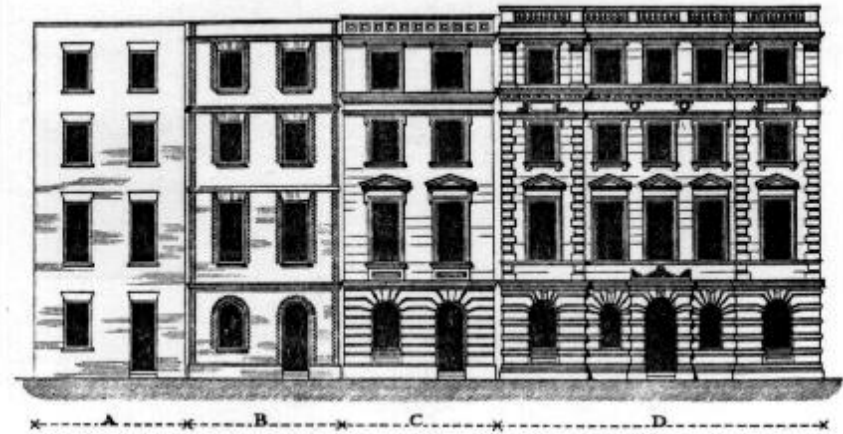
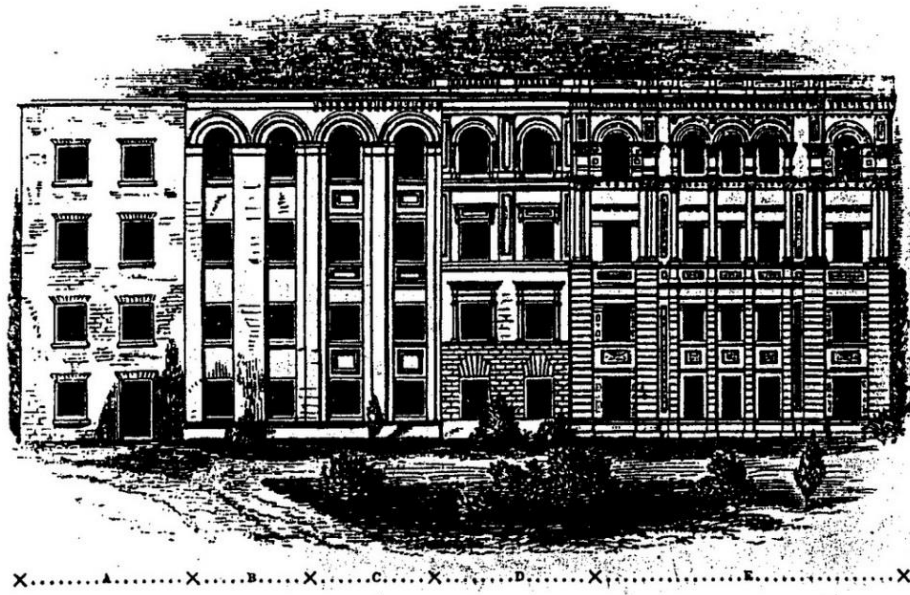


Plate 131. James Fergusson, examples of how applied ornament can create ‘a fancy warehouse, a bank, a club-house or a public building’ within the same scale of elevation  
*Illustrated Handbook of Architecture*, 1855. Image: Wikimedia Commons

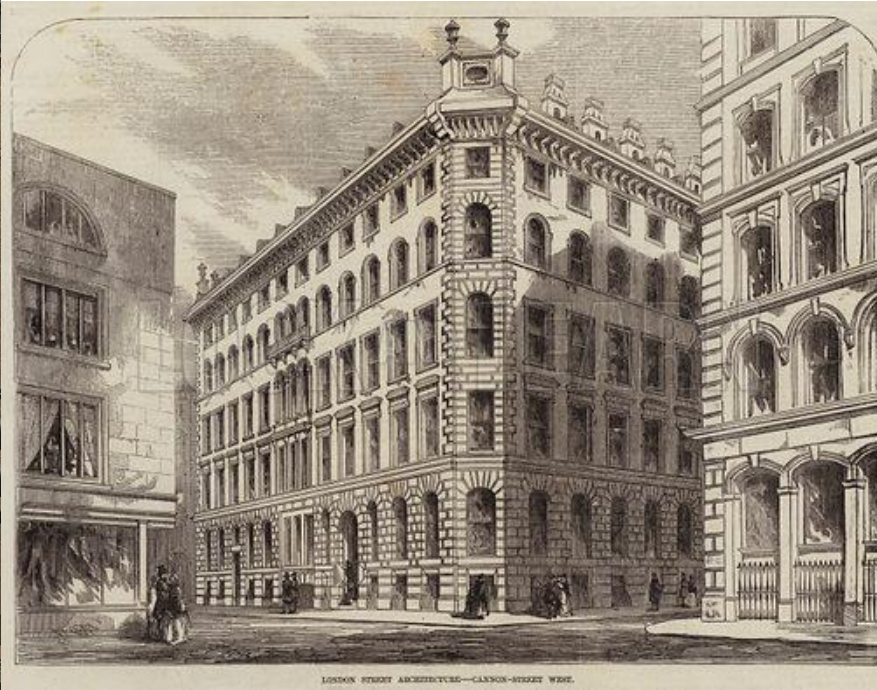


Plate 132. Range of warehouses with offices, Tooley Street London, 1851-1857, William Snooke & Henry Stock. Wharf, offices, and warehouses (left). Image: author's own. Contrasted with 'London Street Architecture, Cannon-Street West' *Illustrated London News*, 5 July 1856 (on right). Fancy goods warehouse, offices, and showrooms. Image: Wikimedia Commons

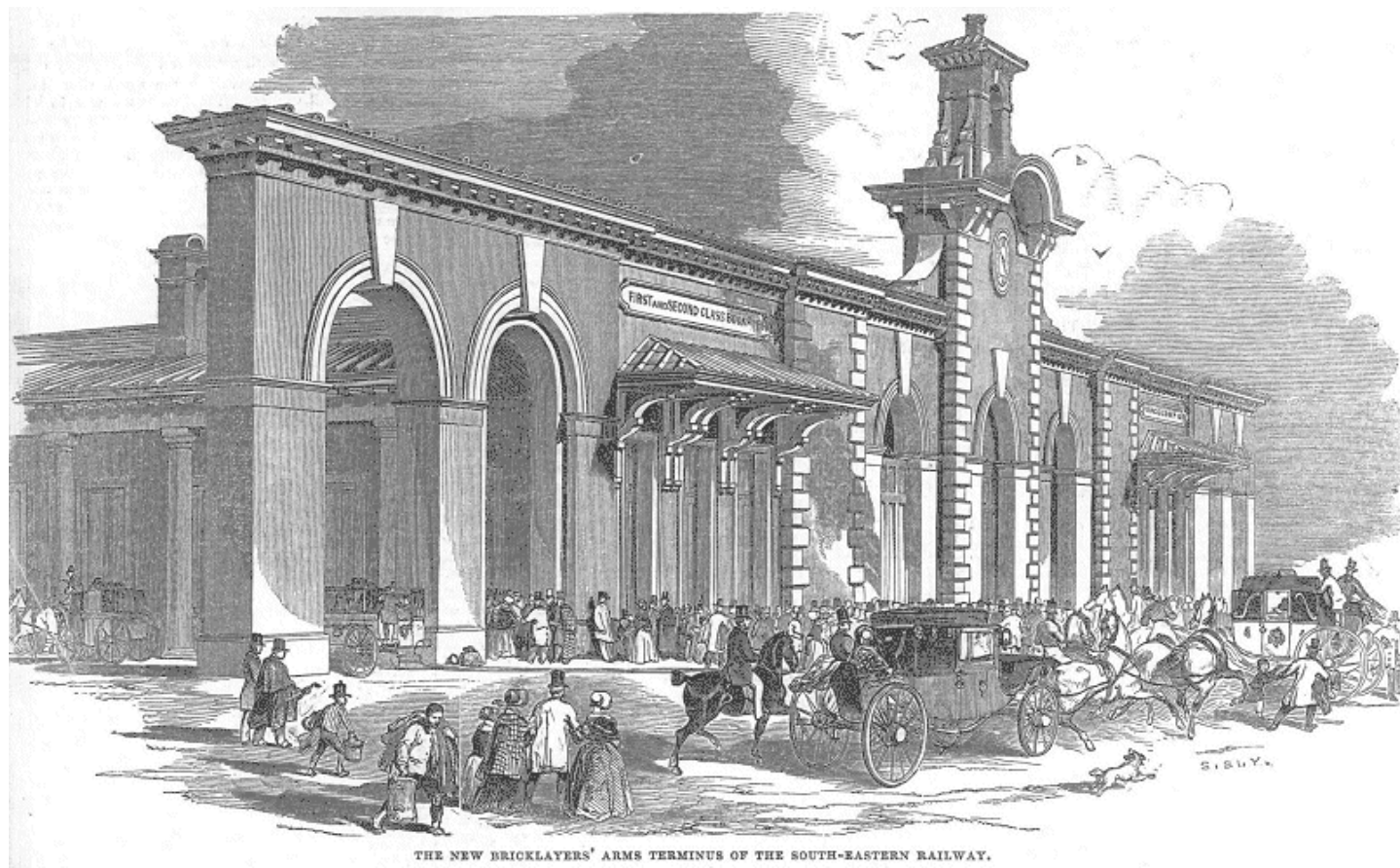


Plate 133. Bricklayers Arms Station, Lewis Cubitt, *Illustrated London News* 1844. Image:: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 134. Dover Station, 1844 (and Lord Warden Hotel, 1850). Image: [disusedstations.org](http://disusedstations.org)



Plate 135. The Leather Market and the Morocco Store, Bermondsey, London, 1833. Image: author's own



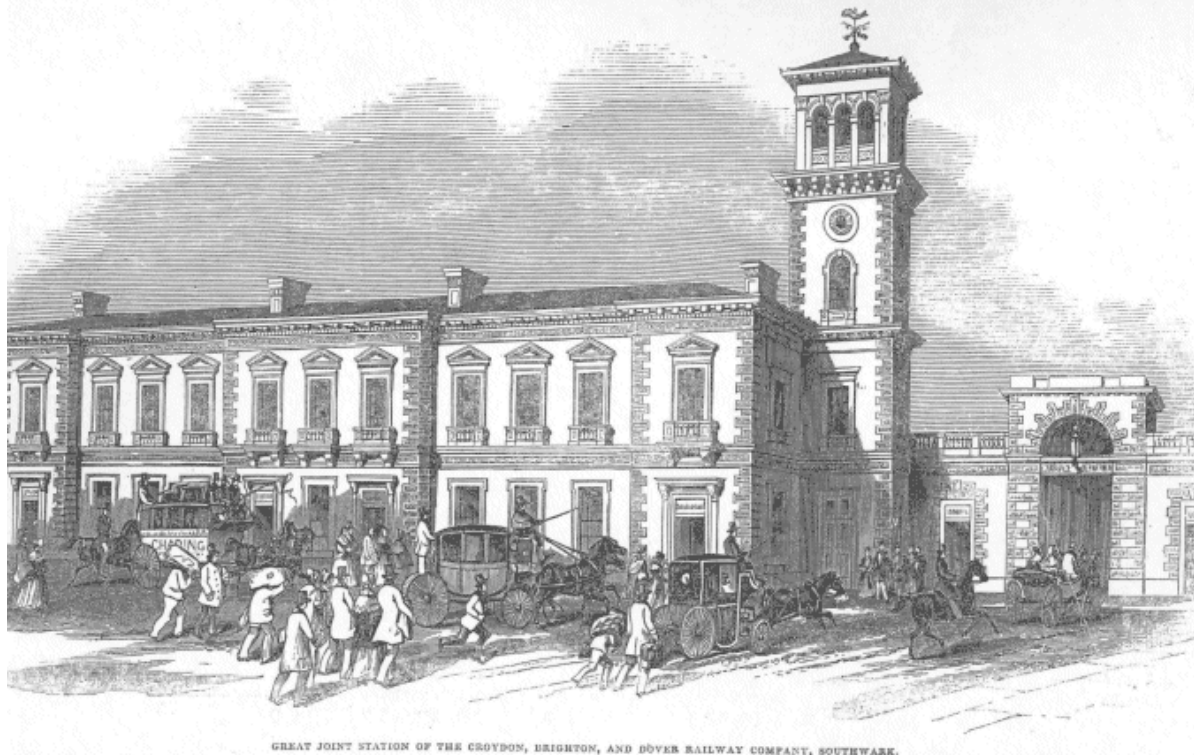
Plate 136. Hibernia Chambers, Number 2 London Bridge, London. William Cubitt, 1850. Image: author's own





Plate 137. St Katherine Dock, London, warehouses by Philip Hardwick, 1828. Image: LMA

## COMPLETION OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.



GREAT JOINT STATION OF THE CROYDON, BRIGHTON, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHWARK.

Plate 138. London Bridge Station, Lewis Cubitt, John Urpeth Rastrick and Henry Roberts, 1844. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 139. Kings Cross Station, London, Lewis Cubitt, 1851-52. Image: National Railway Museum



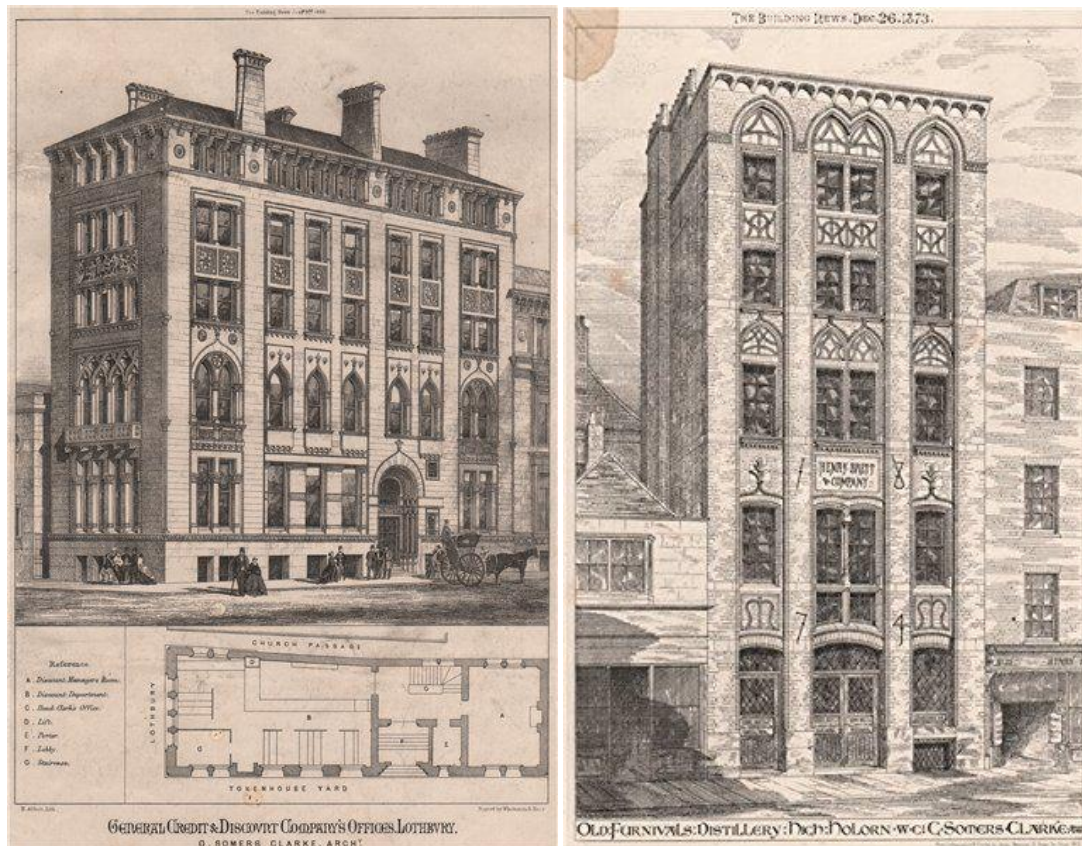
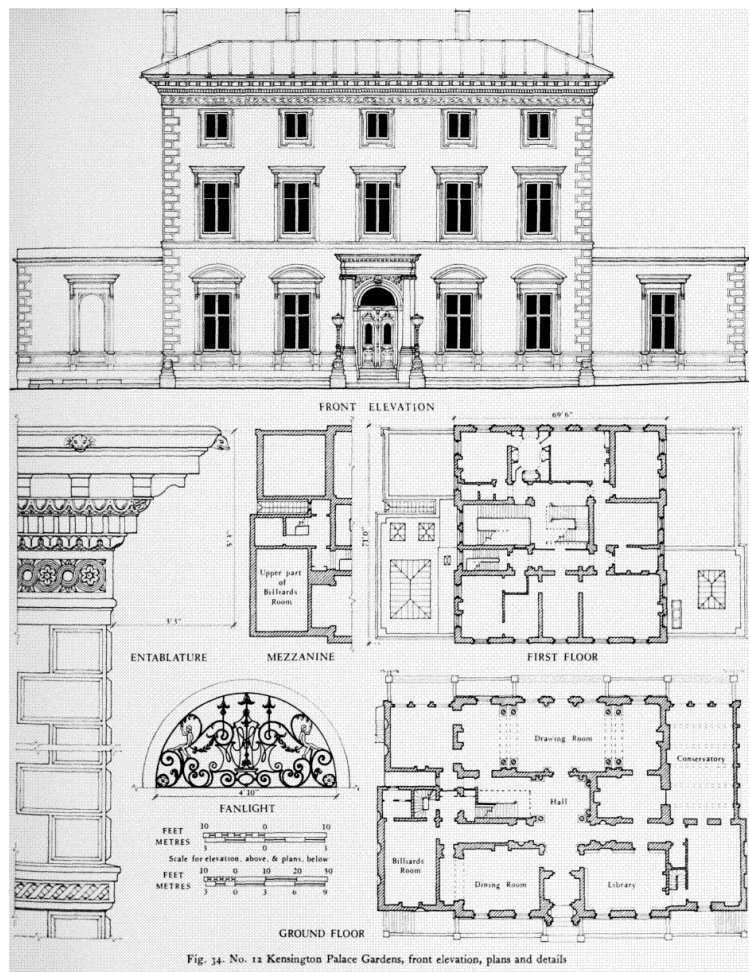


Plate 140. Commercial premises in Lothbury and High Holborn, London by G Somers Clark, 1860s-1870s. Image: The Building News



<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Plate 141. 12 Kensington Palace Gardens, London (1845-1846) Thomas Grissell and Sir Samuel Morton Peto. *Survey of London Volume 37 North Kensington*



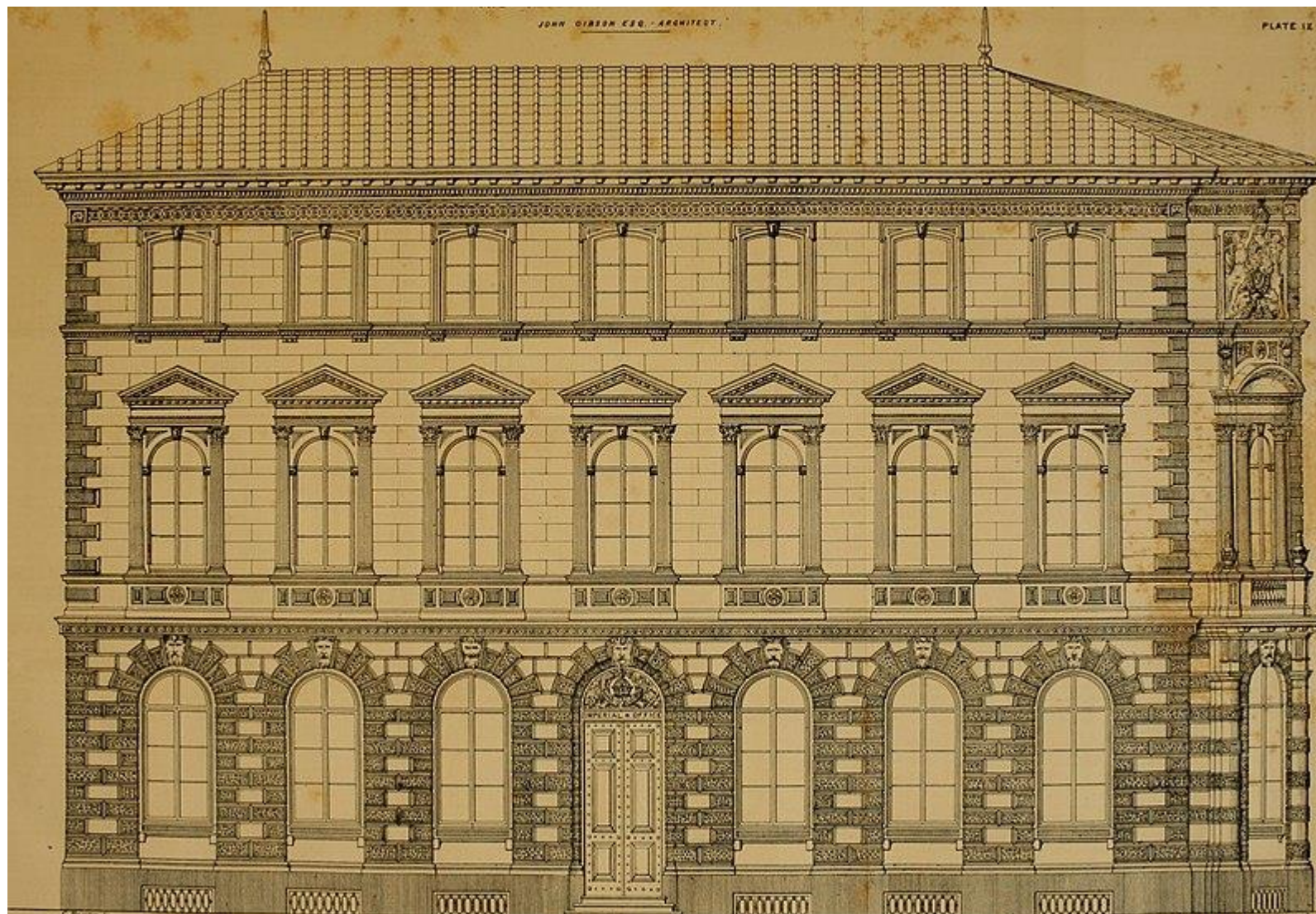


Plate 142. Measured elevation of Imperial Assurance Office, Broad Street, London, (1847-1848), John Gibson, *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal* 1849





Plate 143. The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank head office in Spring Gardens, Manchester, Thomas Atkinson, 1834. Image: [siberiansteppes.com](http://siberiansteppes.com)



Plate 144. Brighton Terminus by David Mocatta, 1840. Image: Wikimedia Commons

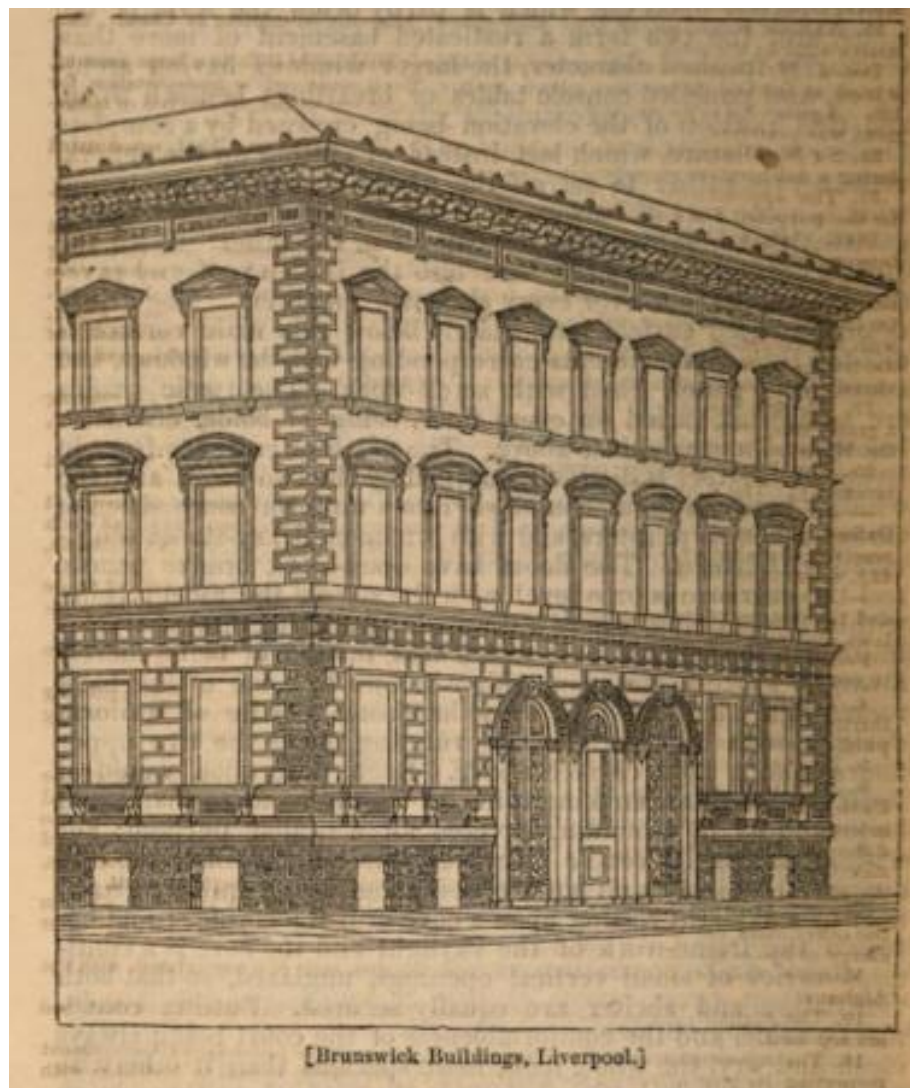


Plate 145. A. and G. Williams's Brunswick Buildings for J.C. Ewart in Liverpool. *Companion to the Almanac*, 1843





Plate 146. Bath Savings Bank, Bath, George Alexander, 1841. Image: Wikimedia Commons

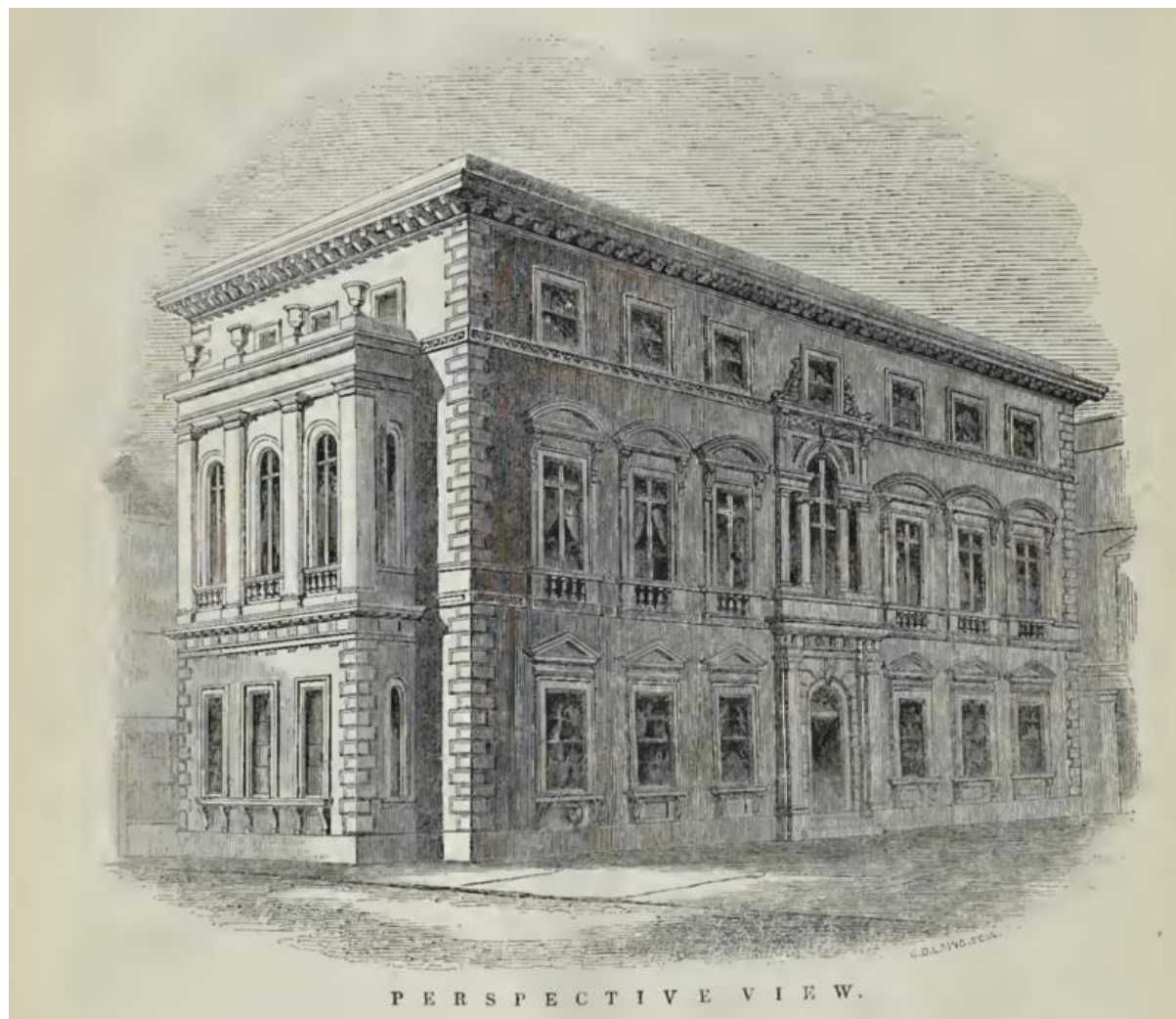


Plate 147. The Gresham Club House, *Illustrated London News* 17 February 1844





Plate 148. C18th engraving of the Quirinale by Giuseppe Vasi, published in the *Magnificenze di Roma antica e moderna*. Image: British Museum





Plate 149. Ponte de Rialto, Samuel Prout, 1839, showing Palazzo Camerlenghi on the right. Image: Artnet



Plate 150. Dyer's Hall, 1839, compared with Gresham Club street elevation lithograph by J.R. Jobbins, c.1845





Plate 151. Long elevation of Gresham Club (c.1845 lithograph by J.R. Jobbins) compared with 12 St James's Square of 1836. Image on right: Survey of London





Plate 152. The Conservative Club, St James's London, Smirke and Basevi. Image: Wikimedia Commons

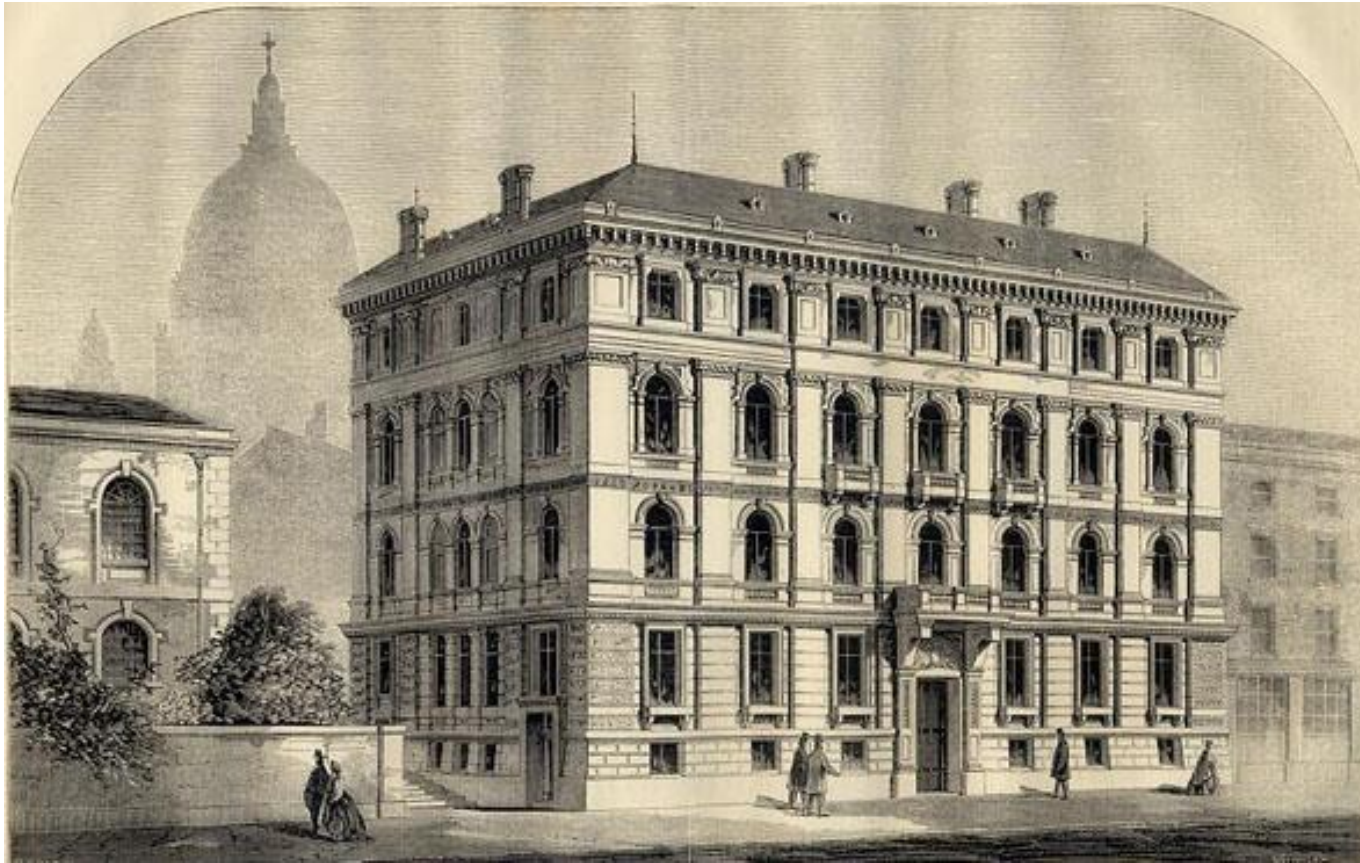


Plate 153. British and Foreign Bible Society's House, New Earl Street, Blackfriars, London, Edward L'Anson. *The Builder* 1868



Plate 154. Illustration of Imperial Assurance Office, Broad Street, London, (1847-1848), John Gibson, *Illustrated London News* 1849





Plate 155. Old Broad Street, City of London, c.1890 showing changes in elevational scale between plots. Image: [history-in-pictures.co.uk](http://history-in-pictures.co.uk)



Plate 156. Heywood's Bank and house (to right), St. Ann's Square, Manchester, John Gregan, 1848-49. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 157. Mechanics' Institute, Burnley, James Green, 1854-1855. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 158. Free Trade Hall Manchester, Edward Walters, 1853-1856. Image: Wikimedia Commons

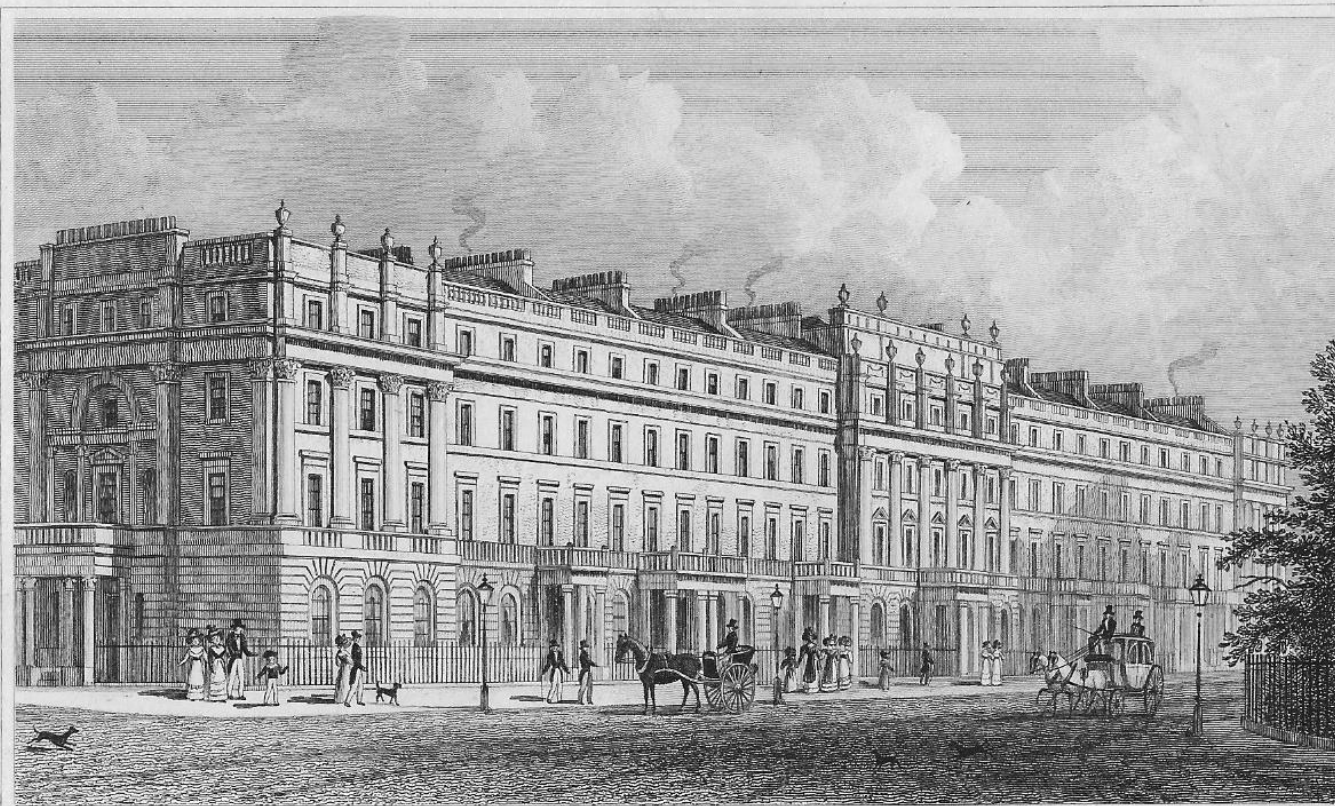






Plate 160. Devonport Mechanics' Institute opened on Duke Street 1844, designed by George Wightwick (left) and Extension to Mechanics' Institute containing a large lecture hall to hold 1000 people opened in 1850 to designs by Wightwick & Damant (right). Image: RIBA





Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by S. Lacy.

NORTH EAST SIDE OF BELGRAVE SQUARE, PIMLICO.

TO LORD BELGRAVE, THIS PLATE IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

Published Nov. 15, 1828, by Jones & C<sup>o</sup> Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.



Drawn by Tho: H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Wallis.

# HANOVER TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK.

INSCRIBED TO JOHN NASH, ESQ: THE ARCHITECT OF THIS & OTHER SPLENDID WORKS IN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Published May 5, 1827, by Jones & Co. 3, Acton Place, Kingsland Road, London.

Plate 162. Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, John Nash, 1822. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 163. Lower Regent Street, John Nash, 1813-1825. Image: LMA





Plate 164. Fisher Building, Broad Street, Oxford, Henry Keene, 1769. Image: [britishlistedbuildings.com](http://britishlistedbuildings.com)



Plate 165. Bath Assembly Rooms, John Wood the Younger, 1769. Image: britishlistedbuildings.com



Plate 166. Manchester Athenaeum, perspective by Charles Barry, 1836. Manchester Art Gallery watercolour collection



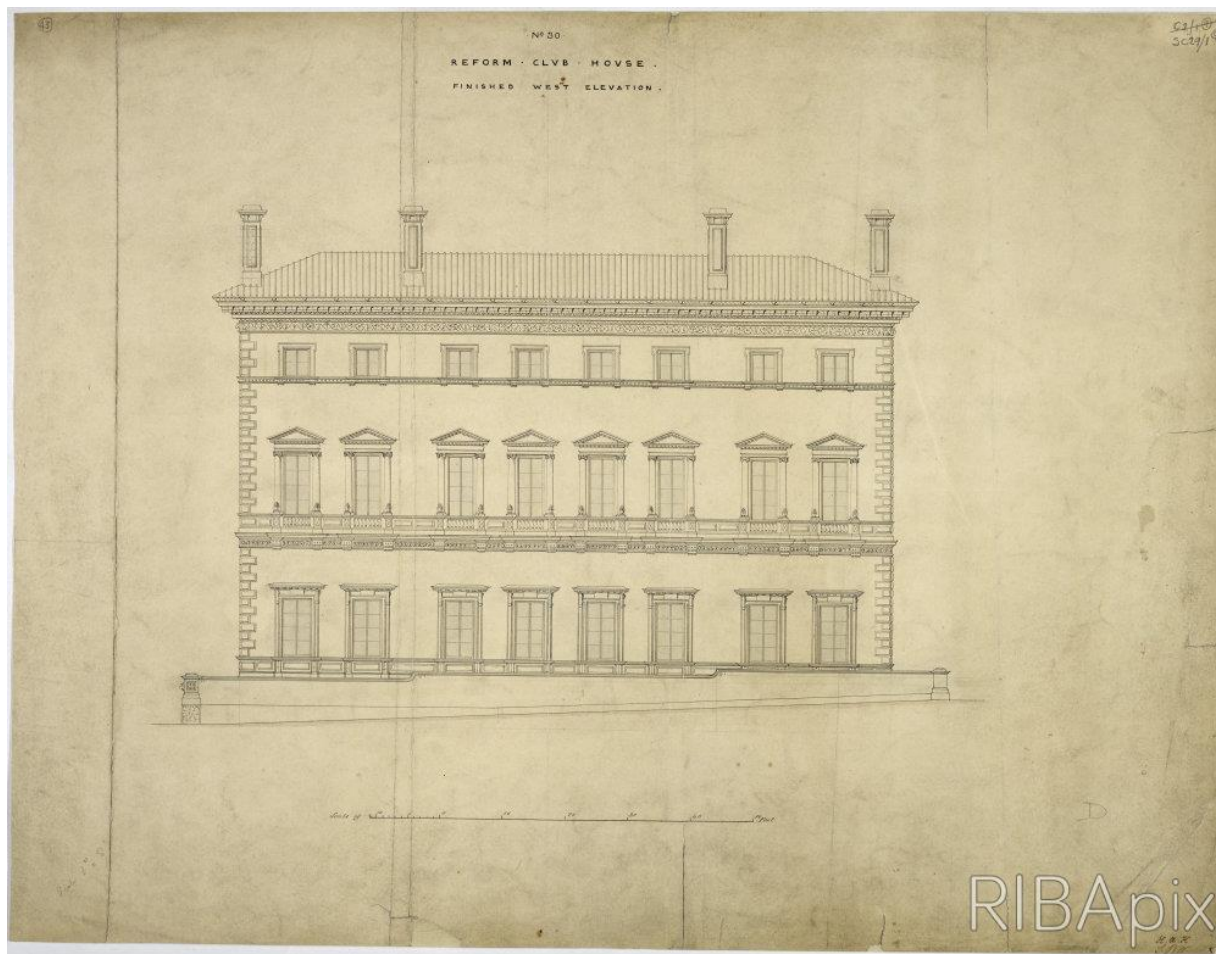


Plate 167. Reform Club west elevation, Charles Barry, 1841. RIBA66264

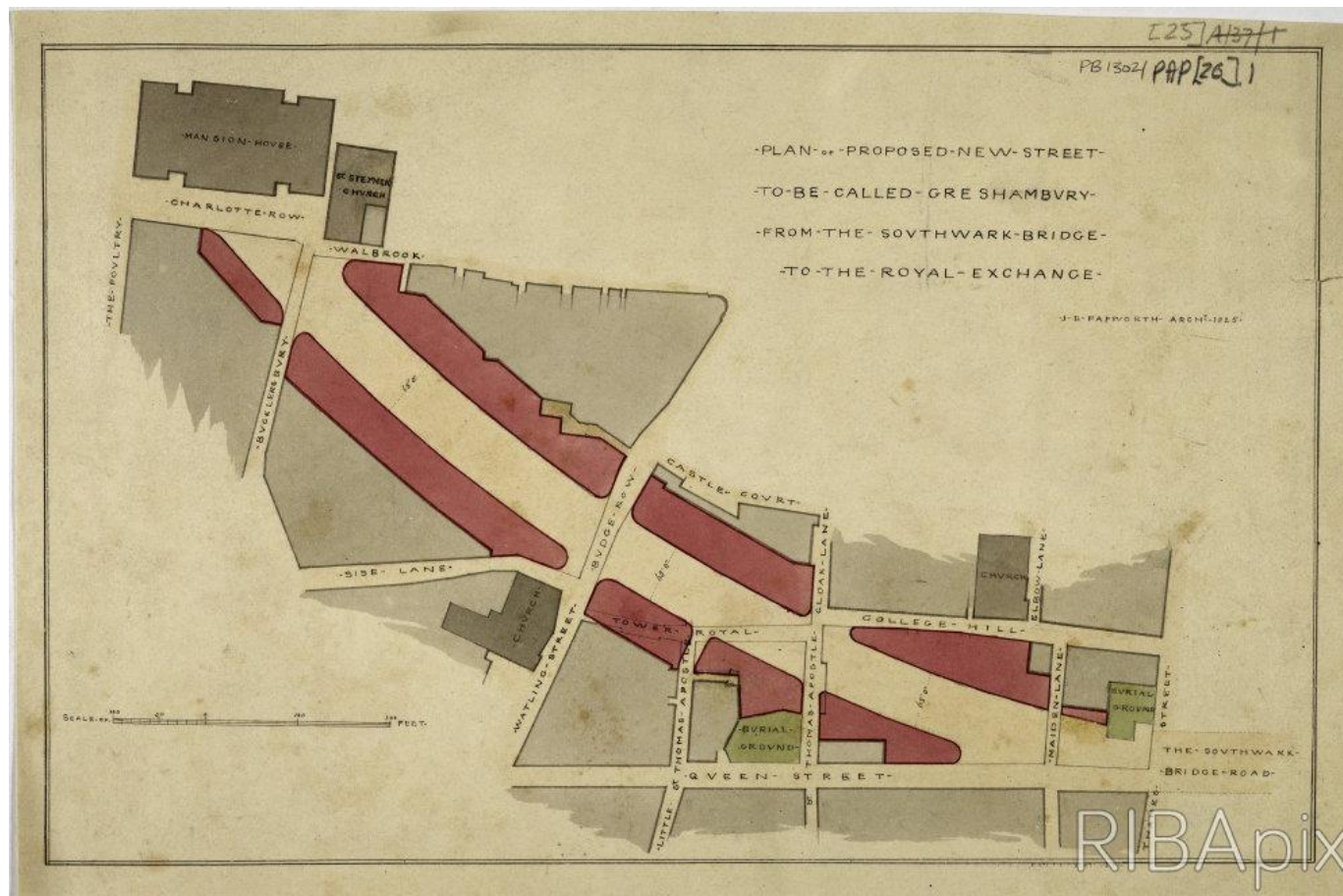


Plate 168. Drawings for proposed Greshambury Street, part of City of London improvements: site plan of proposed new street, J.B. Papworth, 1825. RIBA67471

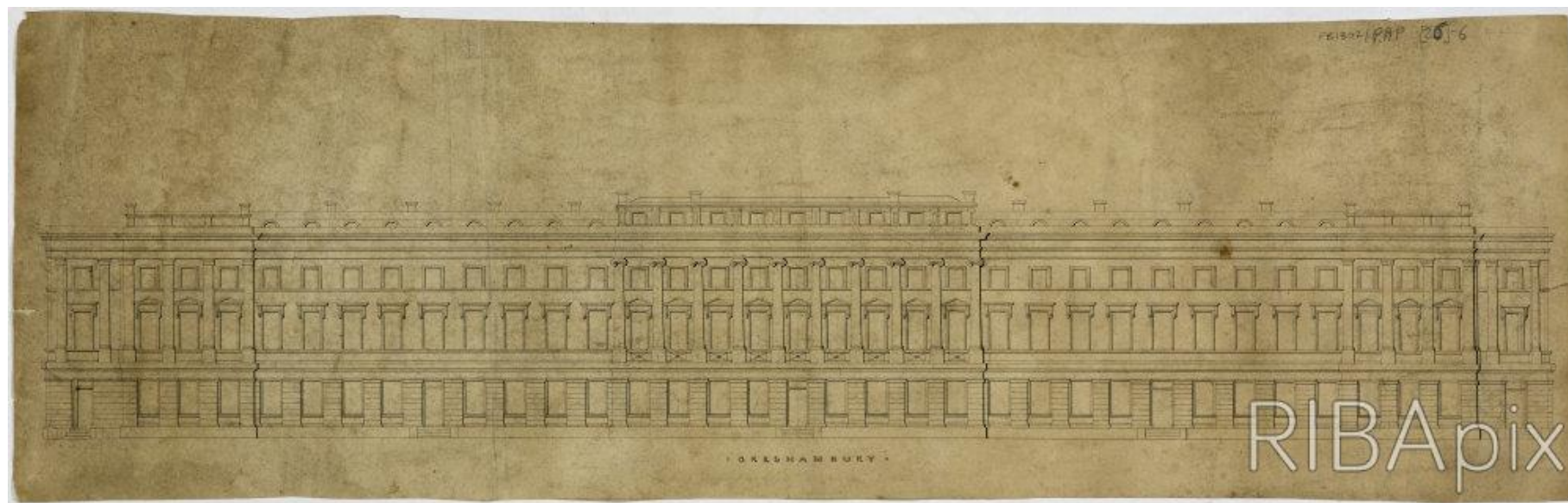


Plate 169. Proposed 35 bay terrace for City of London Improvements, Greshambury Street, J.B. Papworth, 1825. RIBA7473



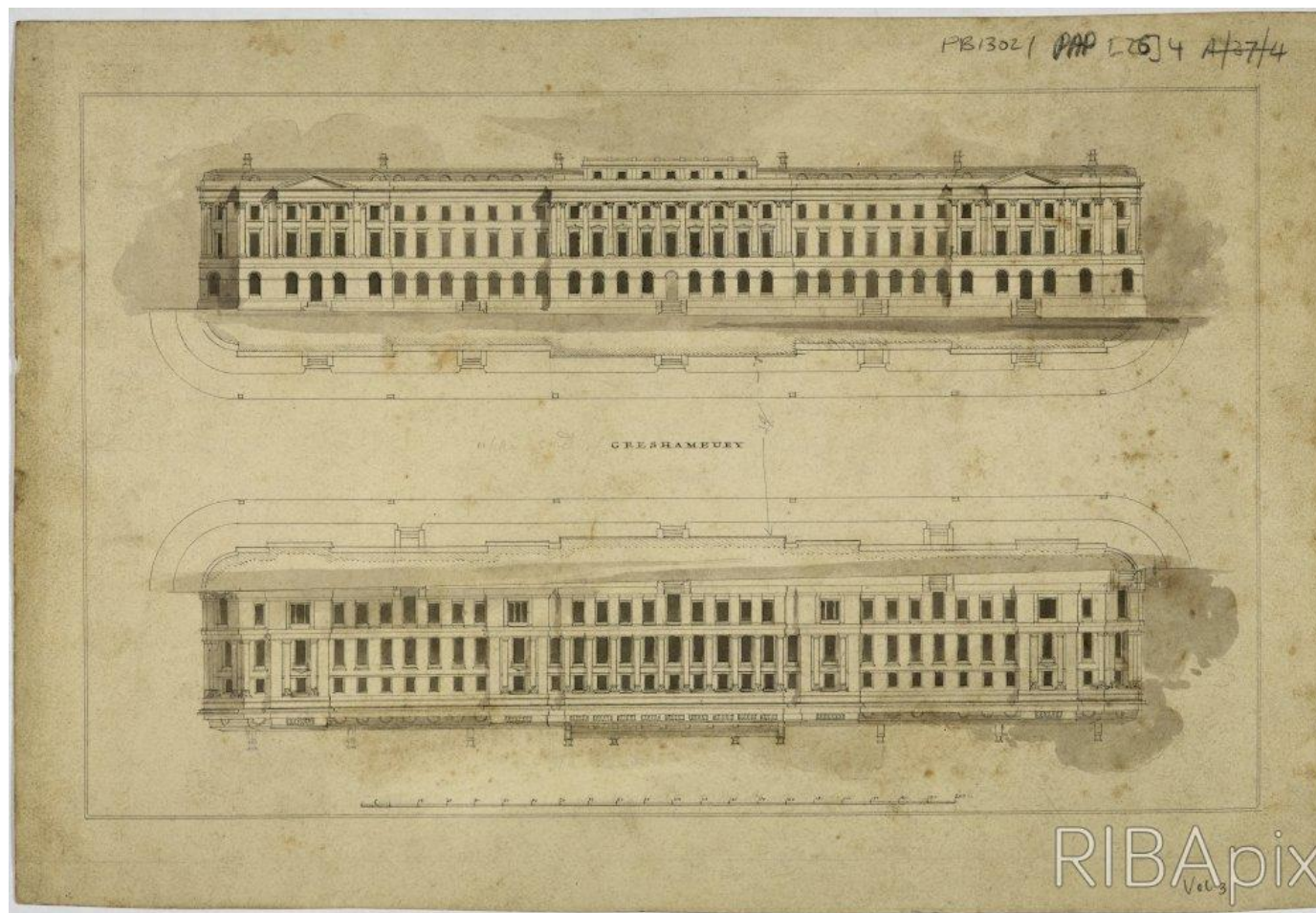


Plate 170. Laid out elevations of the two blocks either side of the north end of the proposed street, City of London Improvements, Greshambury Street, J.B. Papworth, 1825.  
RIBA67474

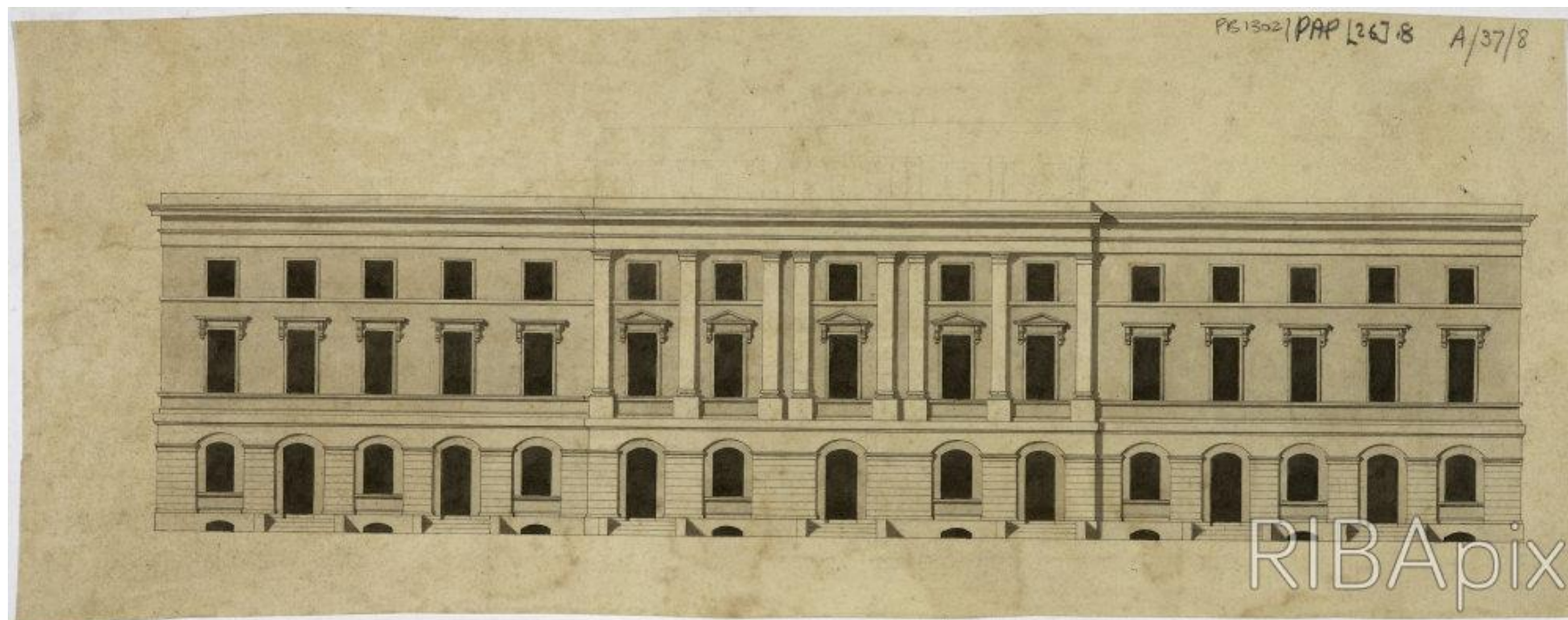


Plate 171. Drawings for proposed Greshambury Street, part of City of London improvements: elevation of a 15 bay long terrace block, J.B. Papworth, 1825. RIBA67477





Plate 172. Drawings for proposed Greshambury Street, part of City of London improvements: elevation of a terrace at least 12 bays long, J.B Papworth, 1825. RIBA67479





Plate 173. Charles Robert Cockerell, Preliminary studies for Approaches to London Bridge, London: sketch perspective, c.1825, RIBA67159



Plate 174. Henry Roberts proposal for London Bridge Approaches 1825. Yale Centre for British Art



Plate 175. Cockerell proposal for London Bridge Approaches c.1825. Yale Centre for British Art



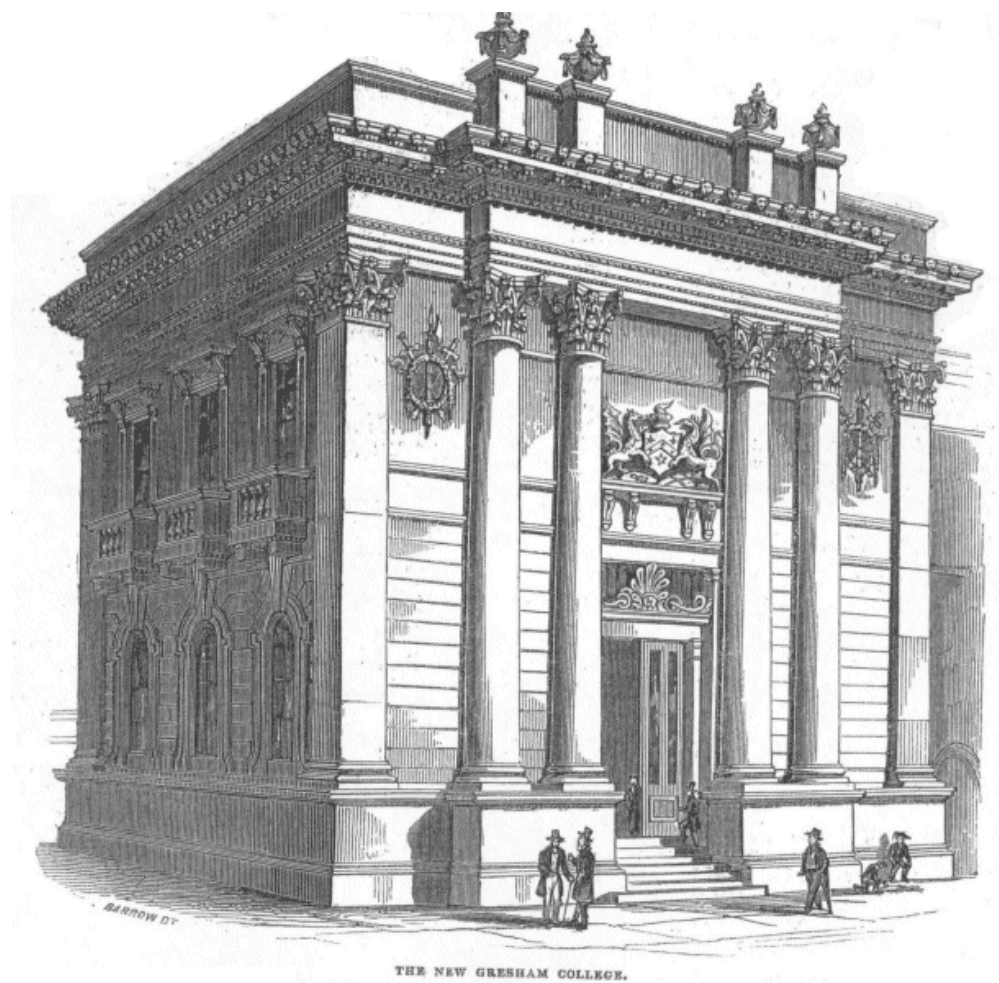


Plate 176. Gresham College building in 1843, designed by George Smith, showing the Basinghall façade to the left. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 177. Lancaster Place offices, central block, Robert Smirke, 1817-1823. Image: LMA



Plate 178. Lancaster Place offices, end bay Robert Smirke, 1817-182. Image: LMA





Plate 179. Lancaster Place, River Front, Robert Smirke, 1817-1823. Image: LMA



Plate 180. Hoare's Bank, Charles Parker, 1827. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 181. 63-73 Moorgate, Sir Robert Smirke, constructed c.1840. Image: Geograph.org





Plate 182. West End of Moorgate Street with figures and vehicles in the street, including a carriage and omnibus, c. 1840, Guildhall Art Gallery



Plate 183. Thomas Shotter Boys, Mansion House, Cheapside, 1842 (Smirke's corner building on the right). Image: LMA





Plate 184. View of the Monument, King William Street, London, J.Hopkins, c1850. Image: Getty





Plate 185. View of King William IV statue at London Bridge end of King William Street, c.1850. Image: LMA



Plate 186. King William Street, 1880. Image: Francis Frith



Plate 187. Moorgate Street Looking North, 1897. Image: history-in-pictures.co.uk





Plate 188. Great Swan Alley, J. Appleton, 1889. Image: LMA



Plate 189. Backs of houses in Moorgate and London Wall, seen from Leathersellers' Hall, Frederick Calvert, 1887. Image: LMA

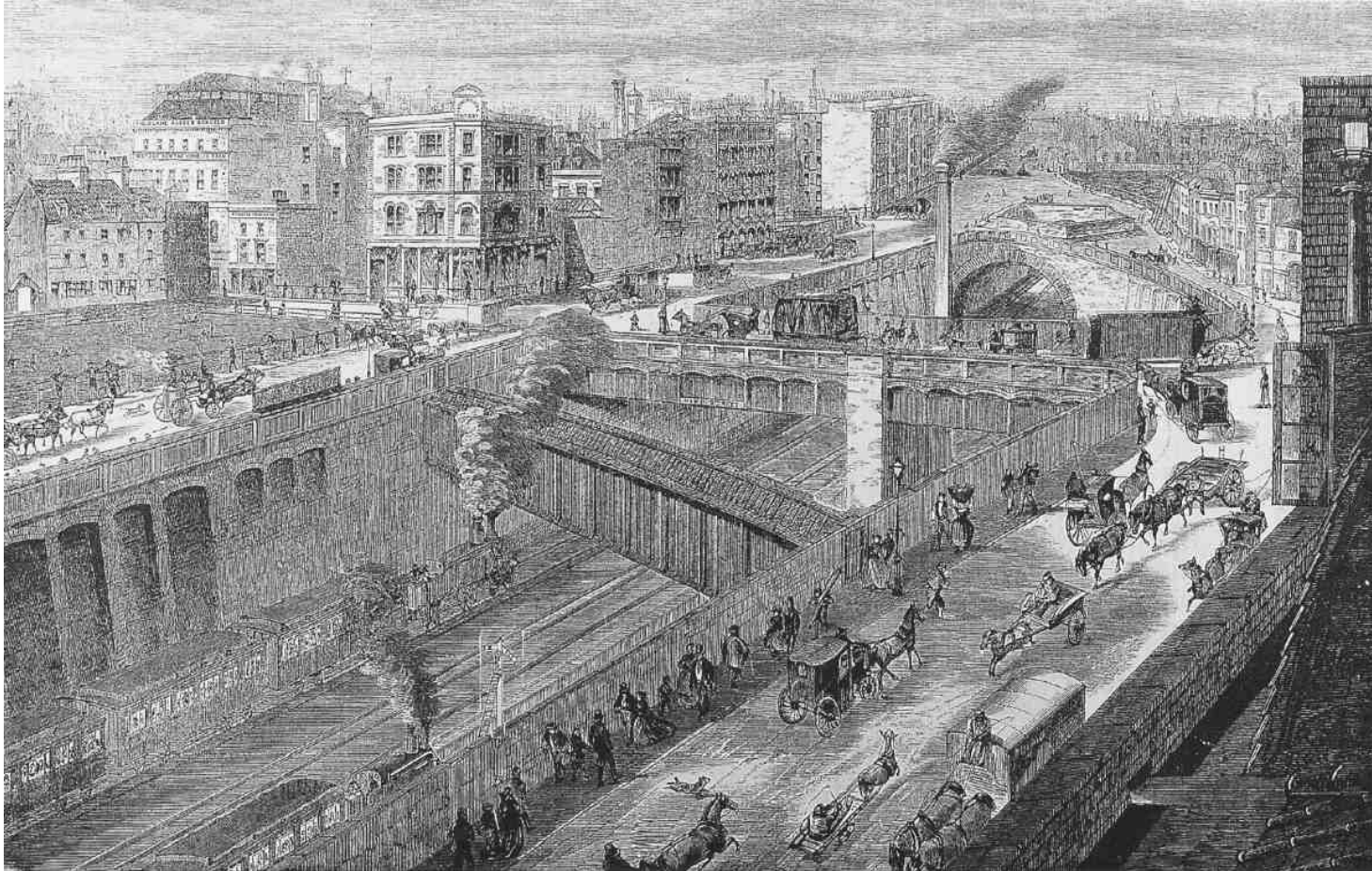


Plate 190. Farringdon Road in 1868 *Illustrated London News*. Image: LMA





Plate 191. Farringdon Street North as intended to be completed, *Illustrated London News*, 24 February 1844. Image: lookandlearn.com

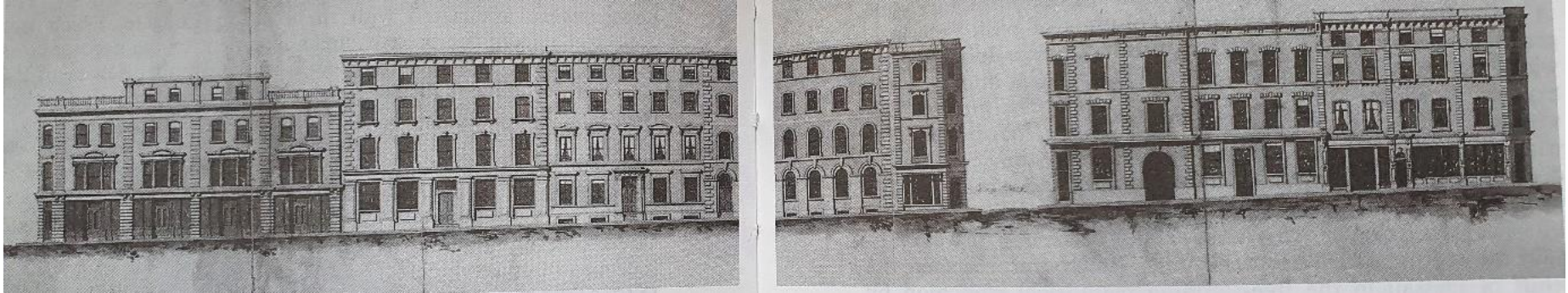


Plate 192. Elevations of buildings on Cannon Street (c.1846-1854) J. Bunstone Bunning. Image: Yale University Press (and LMA)





Plate 193. Buildings on Cannon Street (1846-1854) J. Bunstone Bunning. Lower three storeys of each by Bunning (later extended upwards above the cornices). Image: Colliers International





Plate 194. Bridge House, 4 Borough High Street, George Allen to designs by Sir Robert Smirke, 1834. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 195. Fishmongers' Hall, Henry Roberts and George Gilbert Scott, 1831-1834. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 196. 29-33 Tooley Street, possibly by George Allen working under Smirke, c.1840. Image: author's own





Plate 197. Fishmongers' Hall, River elevation. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 198. Fishmongers' Hall, street elevation, 1838. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 199. Hibernia Chambers (2 London Bridge) river elevation. Image: Colliers International





Plate 200. Hibernian Chambers (Number 2 London Bridge), Bridge elevation. Image: Wikimedia Commons

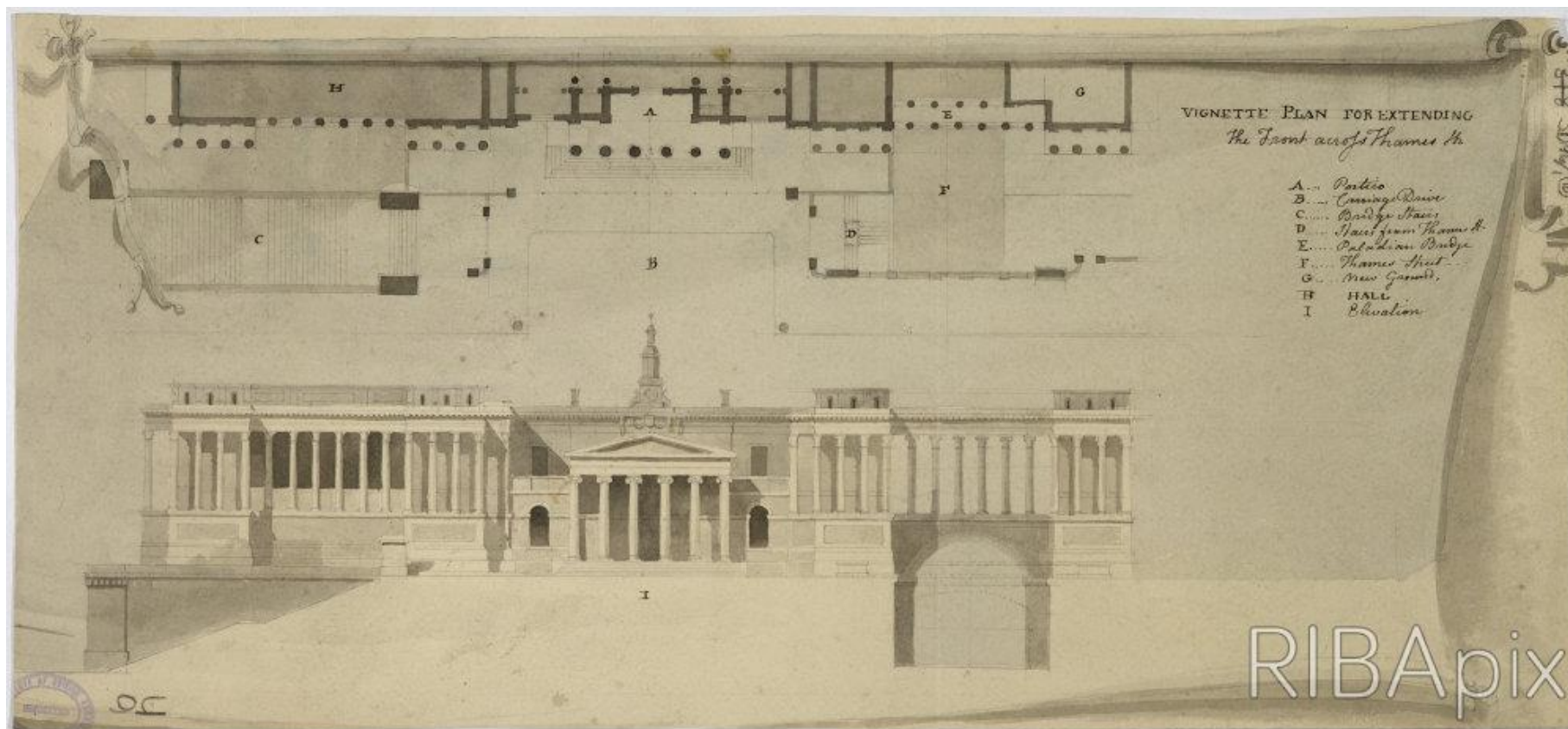


Plate 201. Fishmonger's Hall extended over Thames Street to form approaches to London Bridge. John Goldicutt, c.1830. RIBA65084





Plate 202. Approaches to London Bridge with Roman archway, Charles Robert Cockerell, c.1829. RIBA67159





Plate 203: Fenning's Wharf warehouse, Bermondsey, designed by George Allen c.1835 (Hibernia Chambers would later obscure the view of the Smirke-designed Bridge House Hotel on the right) Image: Getty

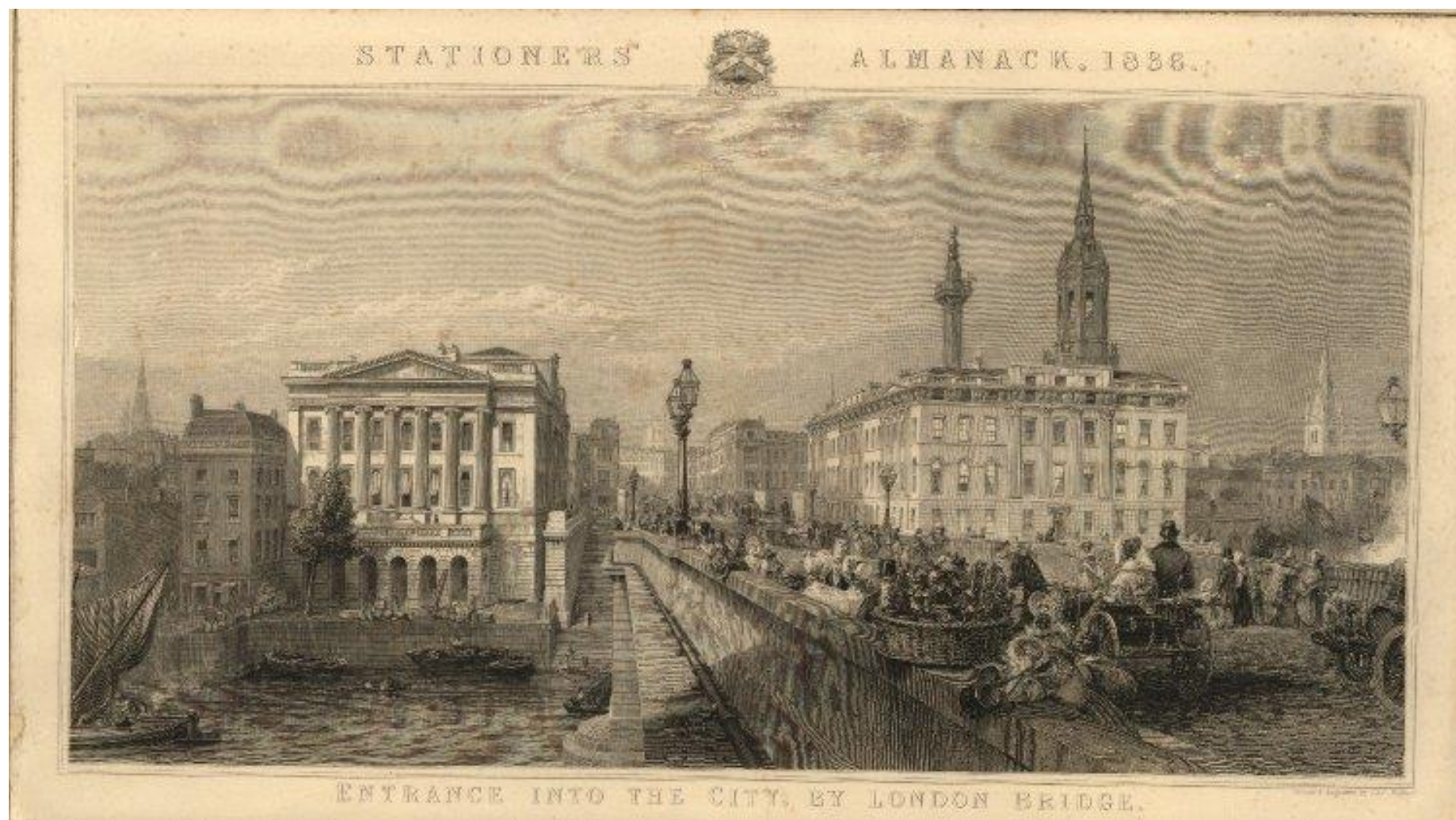


Plate 204. Entrance into the City by London Bridge (Adelaide Hotel to right) Thomas Higham, *The Stationers' Almanac*, 1836. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 205. West Strand, London, north bay, 1830-1835, to plans by Nash. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 206. West Strand, London, west bays, 1830-1835, to plans by Nash. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 207. Block of Shops and Chambers, Broad Street, St. Giles, Sir James Pennethorne, 1845. Image: LMA





Plate 208. 43-45 New Oxford Street, built c.1845. Image: [britishlistedbuildings.co.uk](http://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk)





Plate 209. 43 New Oxford Street, built c.1845. Image: britishlistedbuildings.co.uk



Plate 210. Dyer's Hall, College Street façade, Charles Dyer, 1839 and right-hand block of associated offices in Palladian revival manner by D.A. Corbett, 1856. Image: Corporation of London

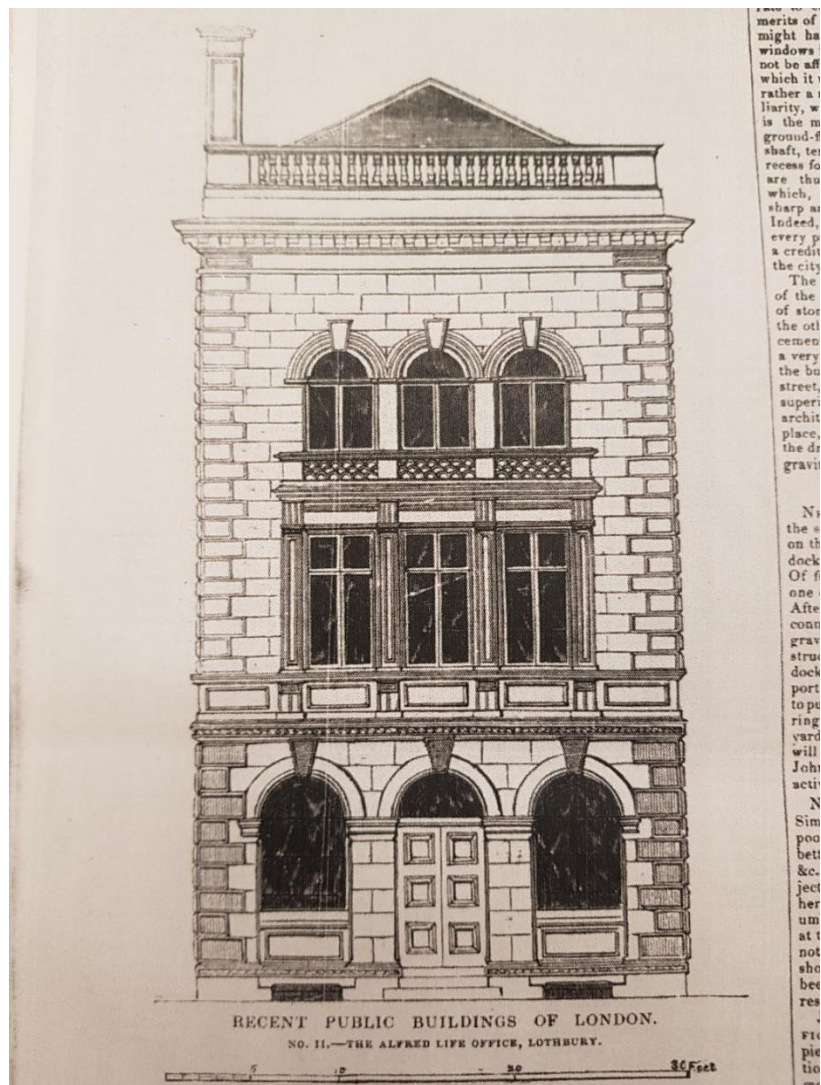


Plate 211. The Alfred Life Office, Lothbury, Henry Clutton, 1843





Plate 212. Montague Street, Bedford Estate, London, by W.E. Allen to designs by James Burton, 1803-1806. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 213. 17 Bloomsbury Square, remodelled by John Nash 1777-1778 (porch and fourth floor added c.1860). Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 214. 67-70 Montague Street, John Nash, 1777-1778. Image: Wikimedia Commons



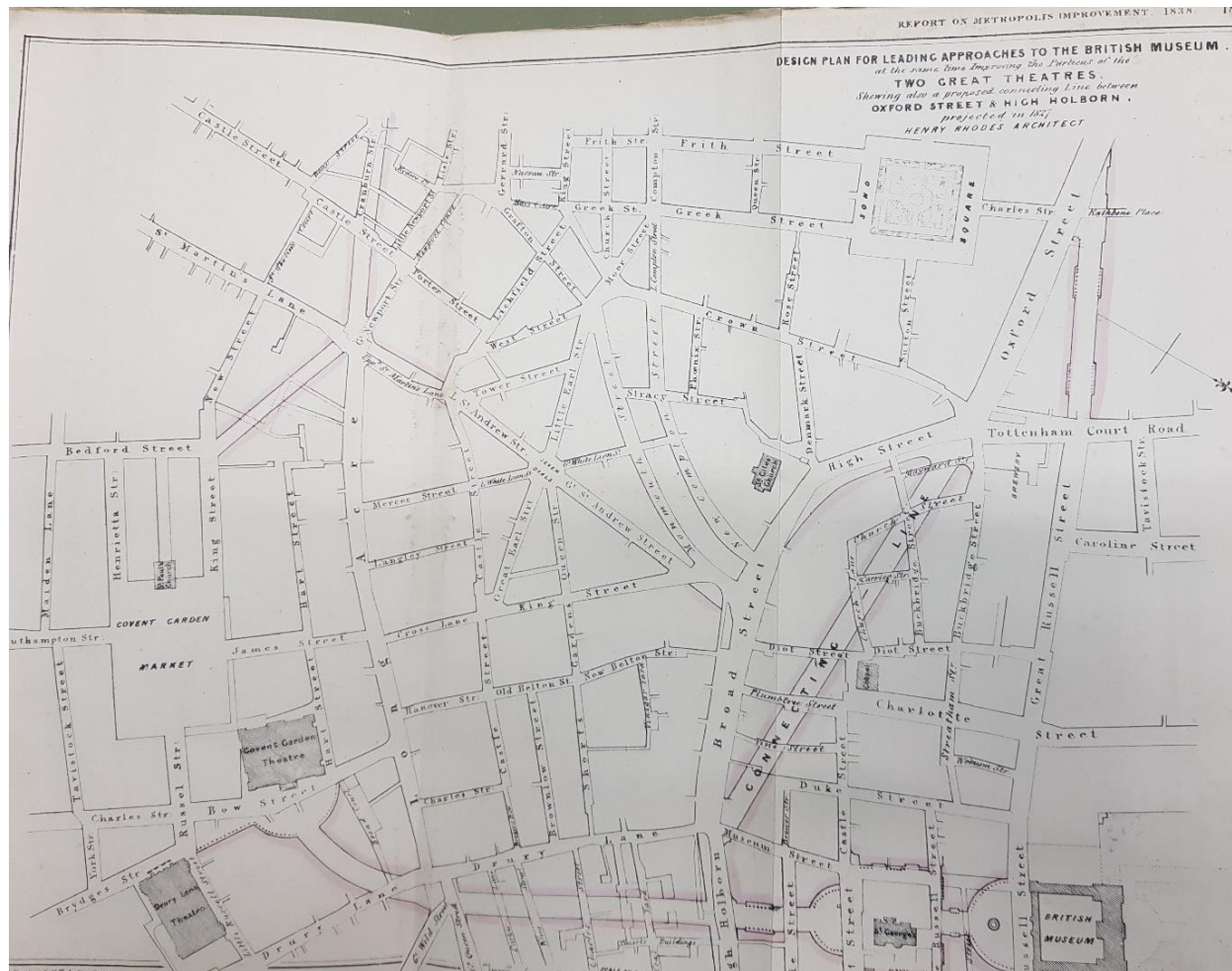


Plate 215. National Archives, WORK 6/152/1, Design Plan for Leading Approaches to the British Museum (bottom right), Henry Rhodes, Architect, 1827, *Report on Metropolis Improvements*, 1838



Plate 216. 18-21 Little Russell Street (early-eighteenth-century, re-fronted 1850s). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 217. 42-47 Museum Street (1700, re-fronted 1855). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 218. 8-12 Great Russell Street (1764, re-fronted 1850). Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 219. 43-48 Great Russell Street (1720, re-fronted 1850s). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 220. 74-77 Great Russell Street (1662-1664, re-fronted 1850s). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 221. South side of Russell Square, c1800-03. By James Burton, altered with terracotta dressings 1898 by P.E. Pilditch. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 222. 65 Cornhill London, Edward I'Anson, Terracotta and Portland cement, 1868-1870. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 223. Lonsdale Square, Islington, 1838-1845 by R.C. Carpenter. Image: Wikimedia Commons





*View taken from the Angel Inn, looking down the City Road, including the Blue Coat Boy Public House, newly rebuilt; the spot called Jack Plackett's Common, where the obelisk now stands, Dalby Terrace adjoining and other buildings. 1841.*



Plate 223. 396 and 398 City Road (Dalby Terrace), Islington. 1803 with cement ornaments added c.1850-1860. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 224. 340-390 City Road (Dalby Terrace) Islington. 1803 with cement ornaments added c. 1850-1860. Image: author's own

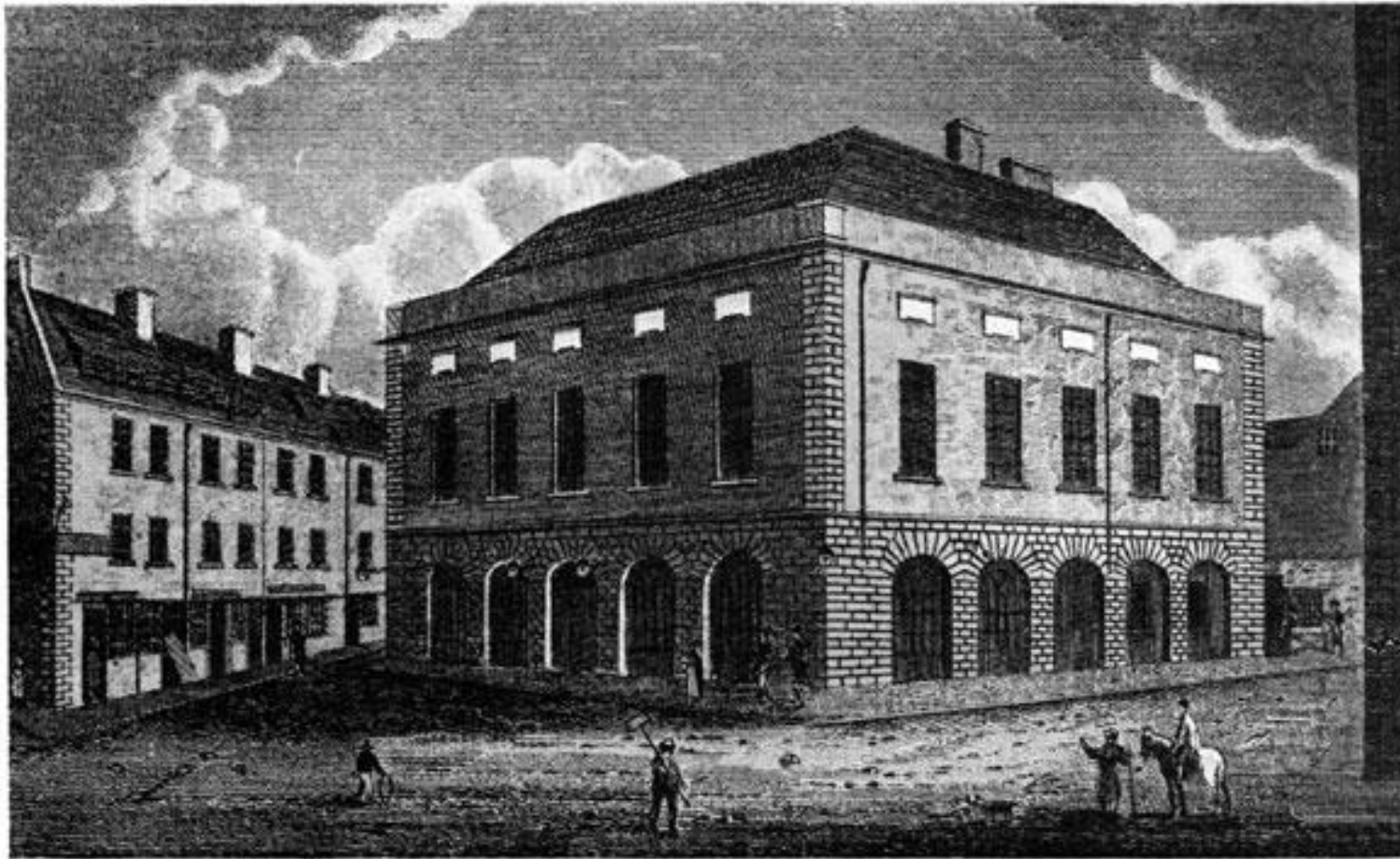




Plate 225. Part of 340-390 City Road (Dalby Terrace) Islington, detail of cement ornament and rusticated ground floor. Image: author's own



Plate 226. 340-390 City Road (Dalby Terrace) Islington, detail. Image: author's own



EXCHANGE AND ASSEMBLY ROOM.  
WITH HOUSES ON THE W. SIDE OF NORTH STREET.





Plate 228. Belfast Assembly rooms re-faced as a bank by Sir Charles Lanyon, 1845. Image: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society



Plate 229. Brislington House Asylum, Bristol as completed in 1806. Image: Wellcome





Plate 230. Brislington House Asylum as re-fronted and extended in 1851. Image: Wellcome





Plate 231. Brislington House Asylum as re-fronted and extended in 1851, detail of main block. Image: Bristol City Council



Plate 232. Union Bank of Manchester by Henry Scott Worthington, 1911. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 233. Warwick Square Pimlico, Thomas Cubitt (developer) 1843-1850. Image: author's own





Plate 234. 108 Queens Gate Place, Kensington, houses and bank, Charles Freake (developer) between 1880-1885. Image: RBKC

NORTHERN SCHOOLS, ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS, LONDON.

MR. JAMES WILD, ARCHITECT.

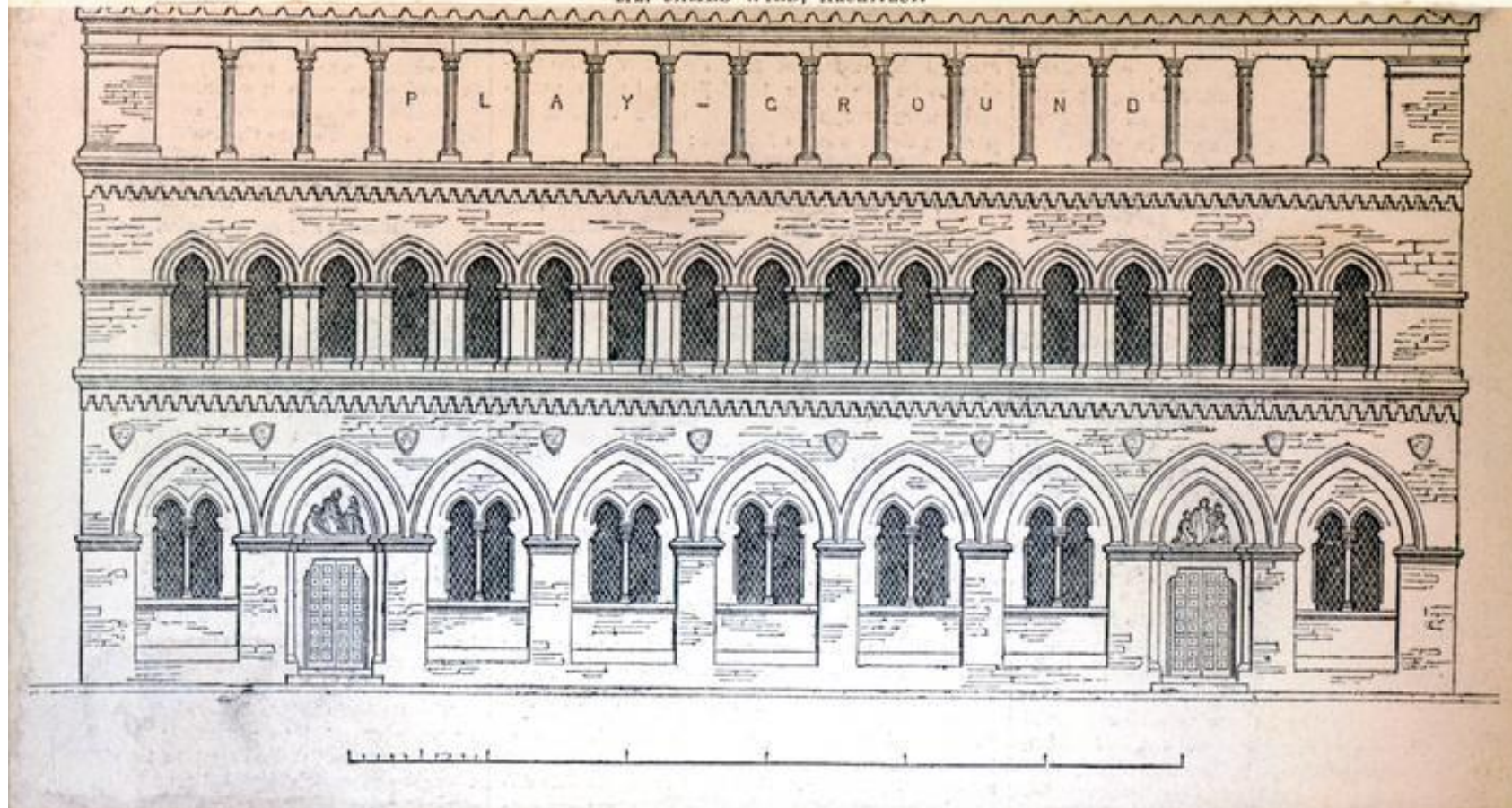


Plate 235. Northern Schools, St Martin's in the Fields, by J. Wild, 1849. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 236. Former Alliance Bank, Southwark Street, Southwark, constructed 1857-1866. Image: Wikimedia Commons





QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

Plate 237. Queen Victoria Street, City of London, 1861. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 238. Crown Life Assurance, Fleet Street, London, Deane and Woodward, 1865. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 239. Crown Life Assurance, Blackfriars, London, Deane and Woodward, 1858. Image: RIBA





Plate 240. 23 Eastcheap, City of London. 1861-2 by John Young and Son. Image: author's own

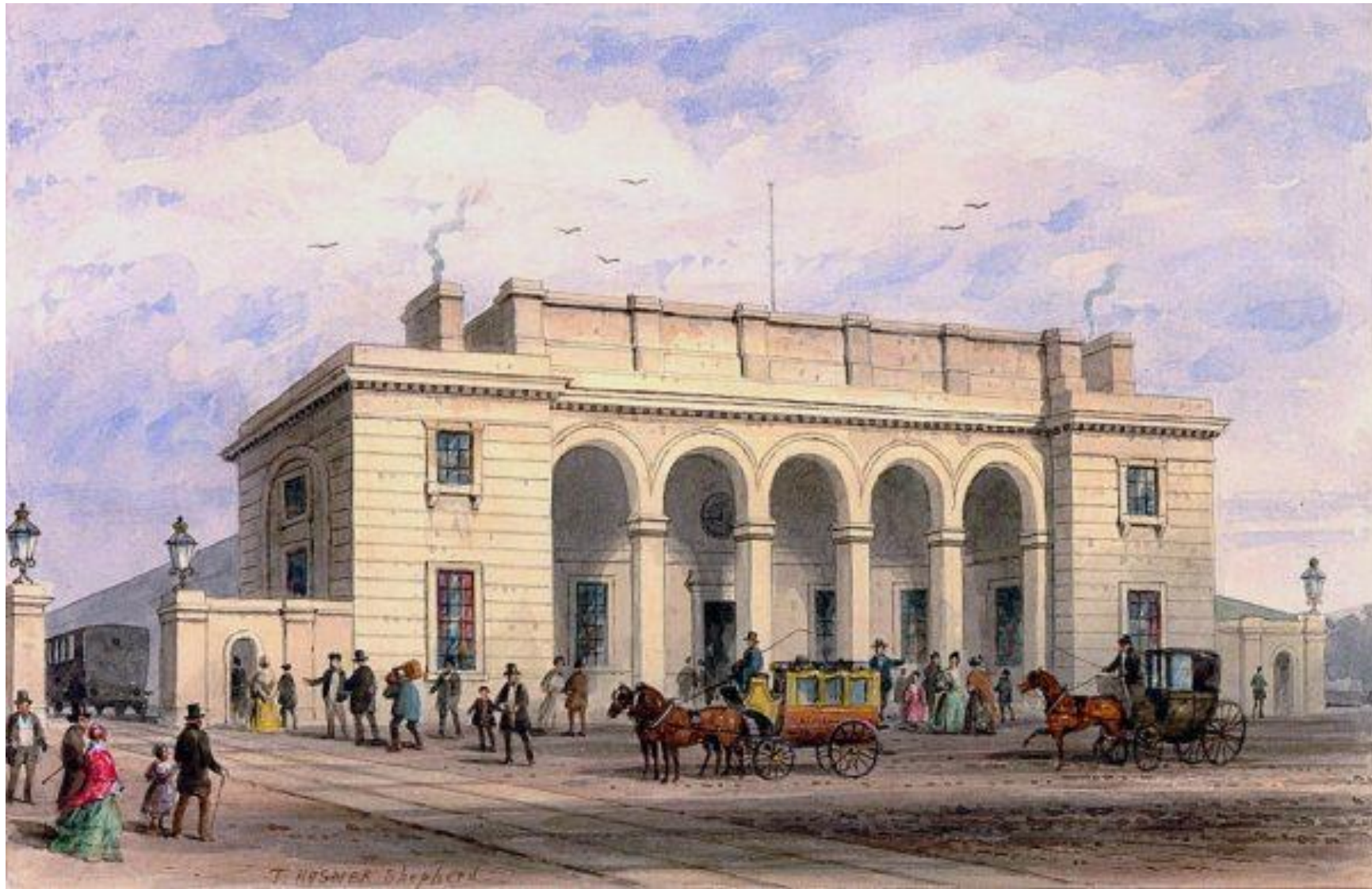


Plate 241. Nine Elms Station, Sir William Tite, 1838. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 242. Former Southampton Terminus, Sir William Tite, 1839 (note similarities with elevation of Somerset House seen in Plate 52). Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 243. Duchy of Cornwall Offices, Buckingham Gate, Sir James Pennethorne, 1853-1854. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 244. Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens, Frederick Marrable, 1859-1860. Image: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 245. Garrick Club, Garrick Street, as drawn by Frederick Marrable, c.1863. Image: The Garrick Club





Plate 246. Garrick Club staircase. Image: The Garrick Club





Plate 247. Garrick Club dining room. Image: The Garrick Club





Plate 248. Swiss Protestant Church, Endell Street, London, George Vulliamy, 1853. Image: Wikimedia Commons



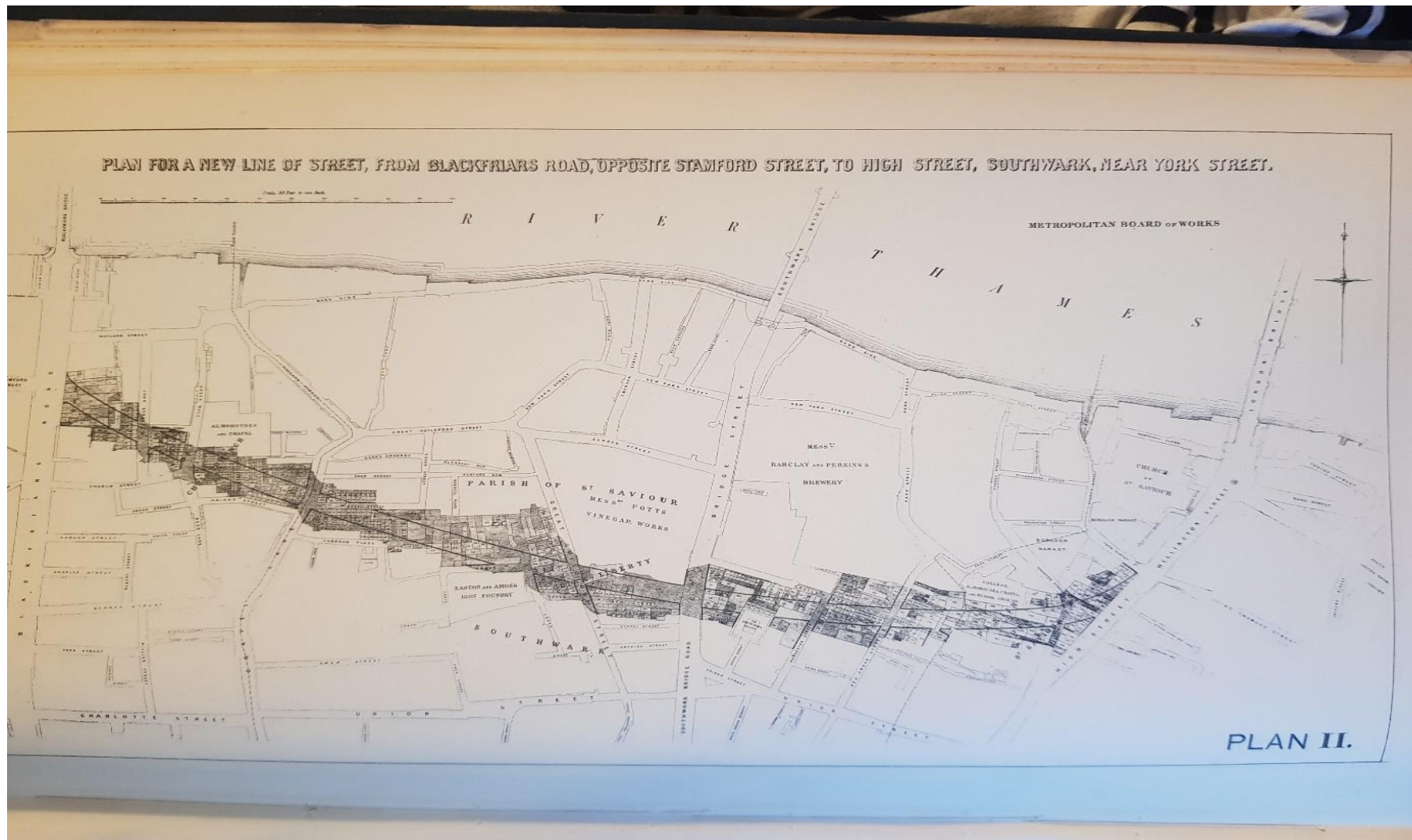


Plate 249. Plan for a new line of street, from Blackfriars Road, opposite Stamford Street, to High Street, Southwark, near York Street. Illustrated in *History of London Street Improvements, 1855-1898*, P.J. Edwards, London, 1898

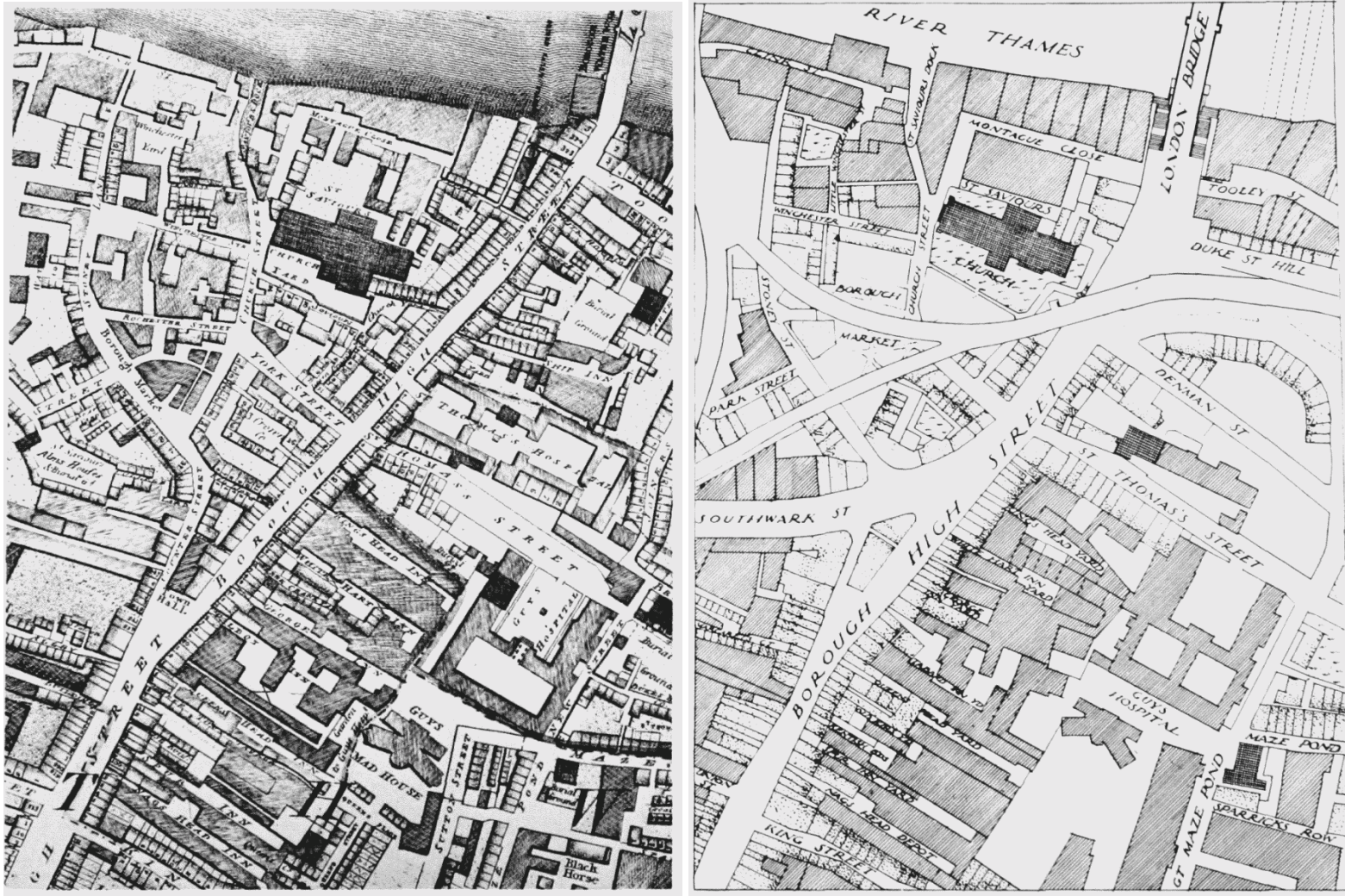


Plate 250. Extract from Horwood's Map, 1819 (left) and extract from 1875 Ordnance Survey (right) showing the intersections of Borough High Street



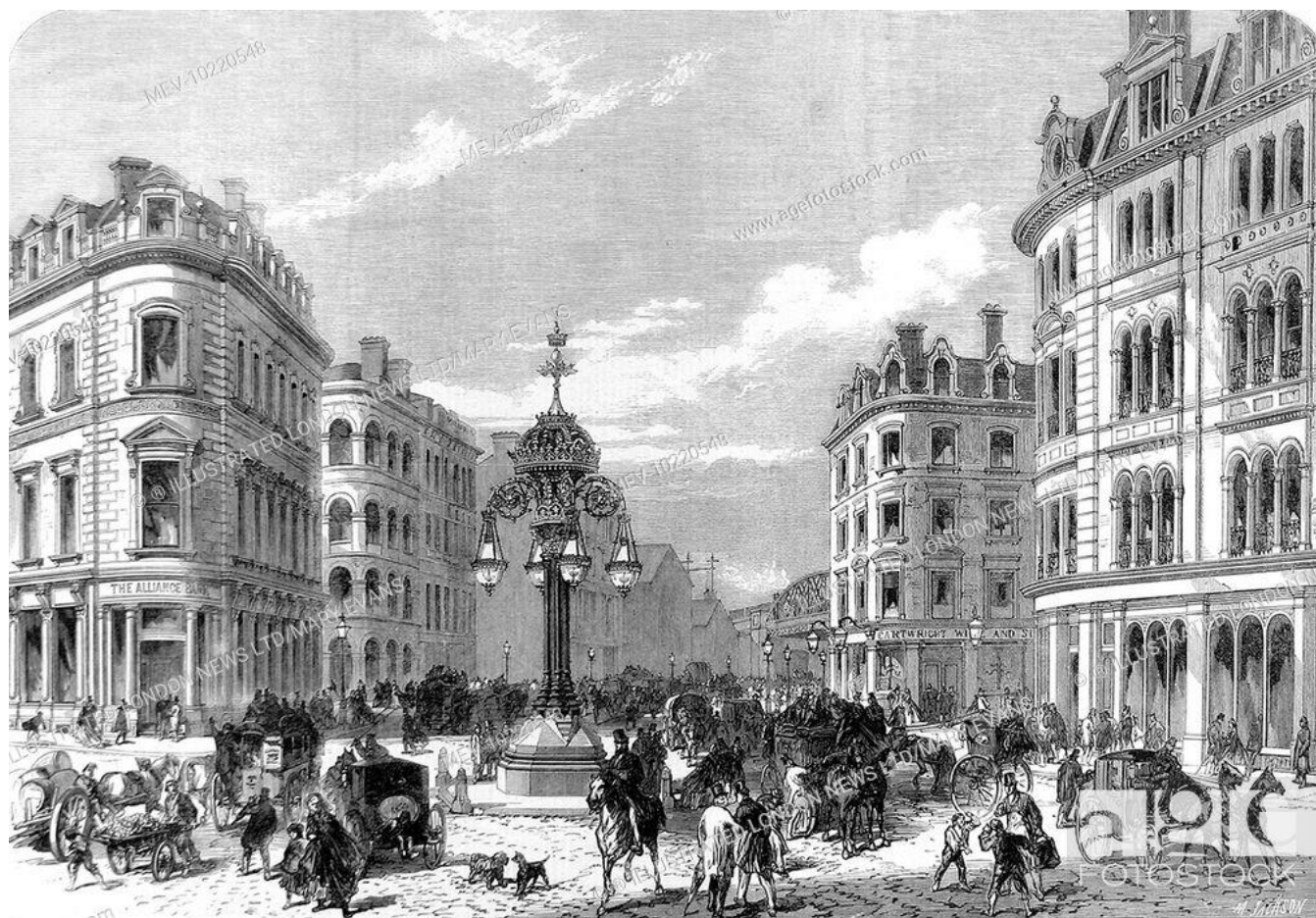
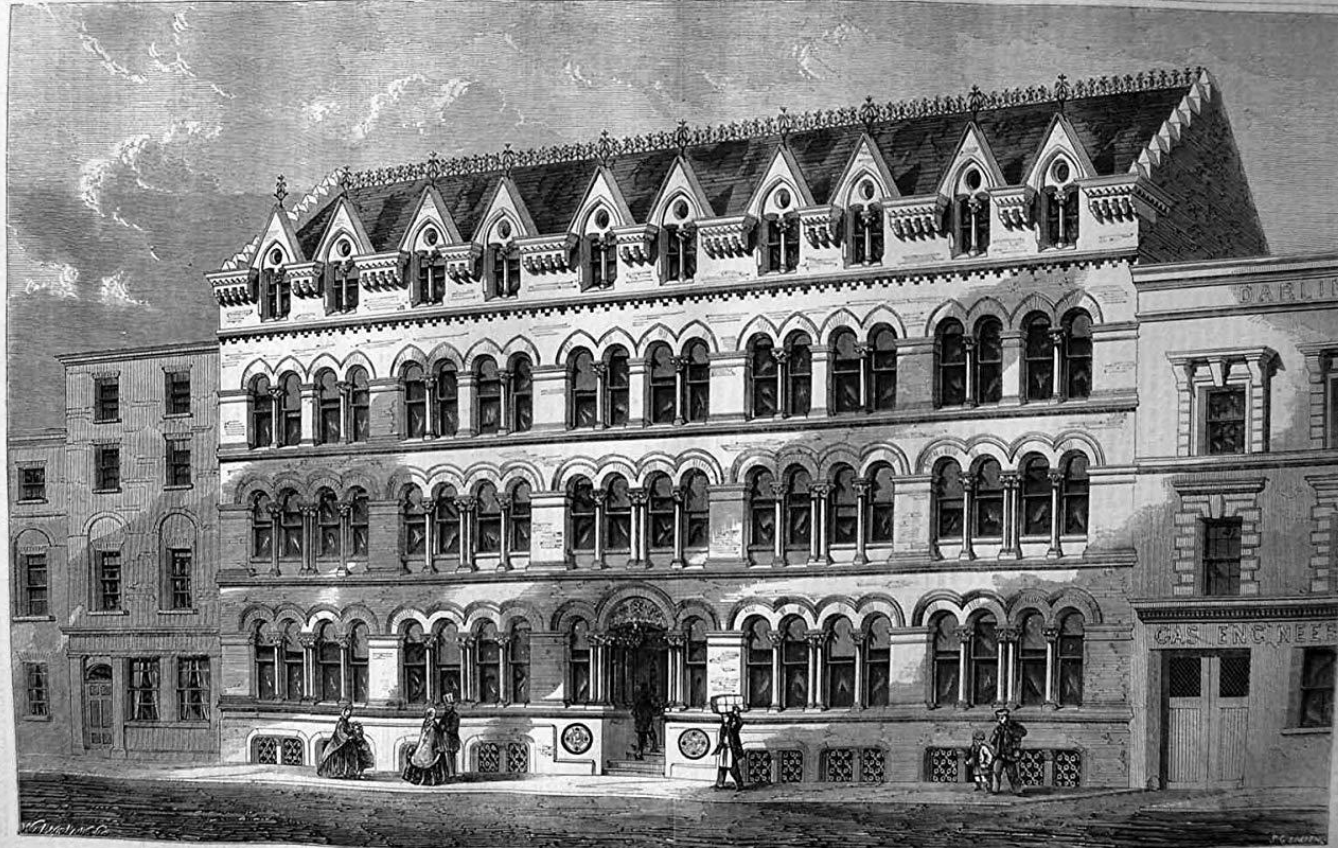


Plate 251. Borough High Street leading to Southwark Street (Alliance Bank on far left), *Illustrated London News*, 1865. Image: fotostock.com





NEW WAREHOUSES, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.—MR. HENRY JARVIS, ARCHITECT.



Plate 253. 56-58 Southwark Street (before alteration), Tillot and Chamberlain, architects. Image: LMA



Plate 254. The Hop Exchange, Southwark, R.H. Moore, 1867 (here shown after the 1920 fire, before the demolition of the upper two stories). Image: Southwark Council





Plate 255. 49 Southwark Street, Earnest Bates, 1867. Image: authors own



Plate 256. 'Workers at a London Warehouse,' Gustave *Doré*, 1872. Image: Wikimedia Commons

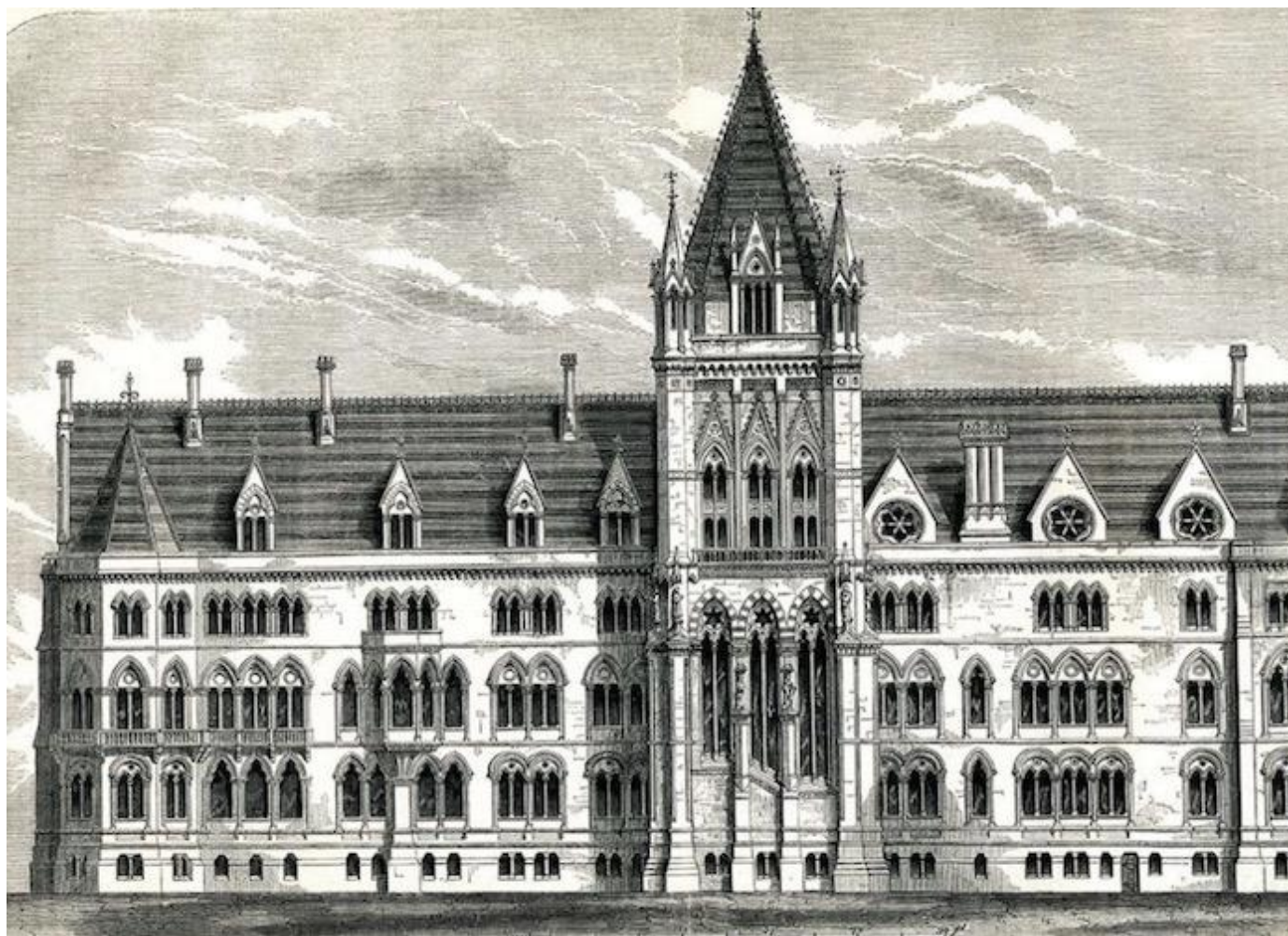


Plate 257. Foreign Office elevation design of 1858, George Gilbert Scott. Image: Archiseek



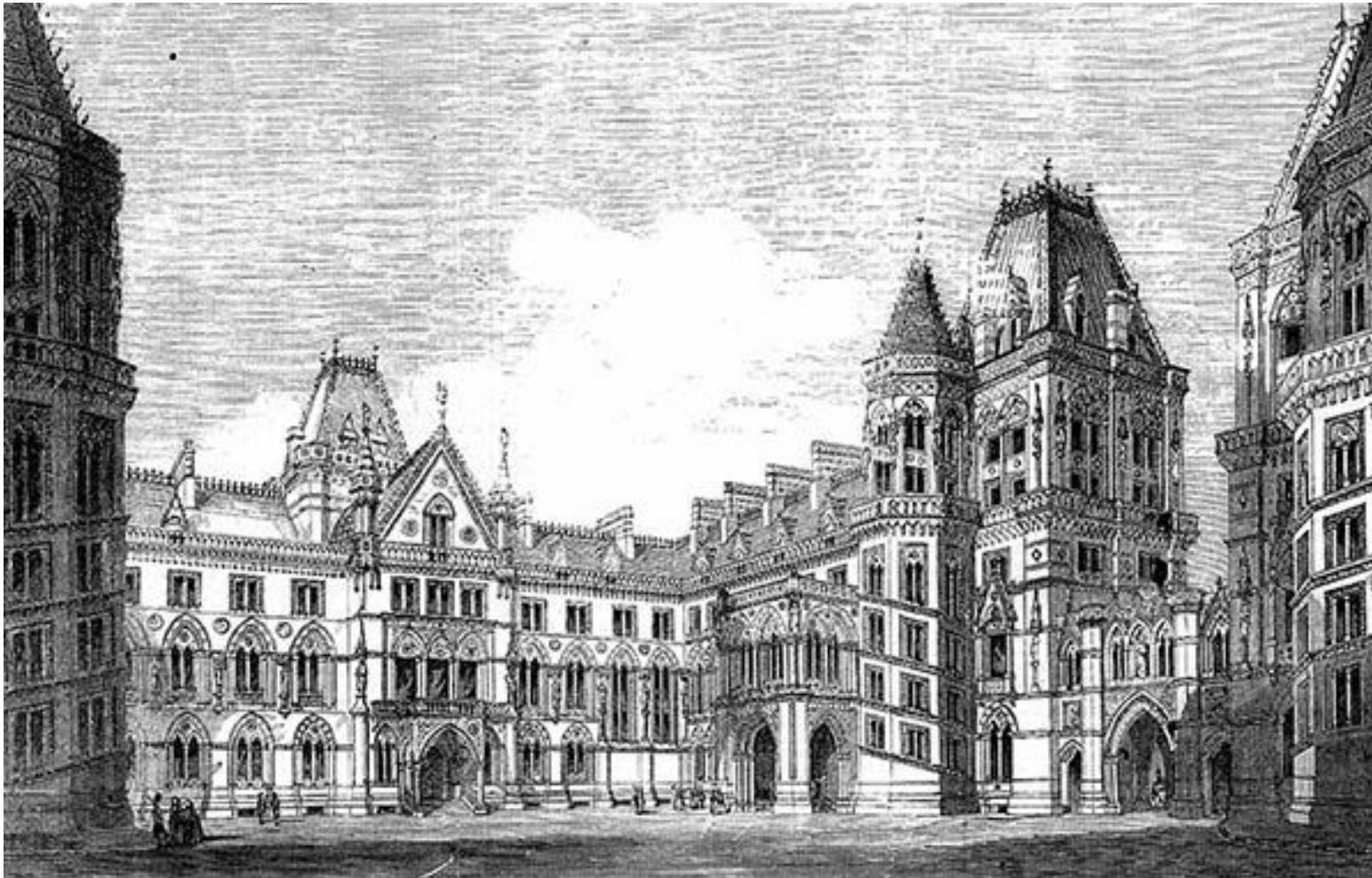


Plate 258. Foreign Office inner court design of 1858, George Gilbert Scott. Image: Archiseek



Plate 259. Design for government offices, Whitehall, Westminster, London: view of Foreign and India Offices from St James's Park, c.1858, Sir George Gilbert Scott. Image: Royal Academy



Plate 260. Main Quadrangle to the Foreign Office, Gilbert Scott (designed and built 1861-1870). Image: Geograph.org





Plate 261. Whitehall frontage of the Foreign Office, Sir George Gilbert Scott, 1861-1873. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 262. Foreign Office Design, Coe and Hofland, 1857. Image: Archiseek

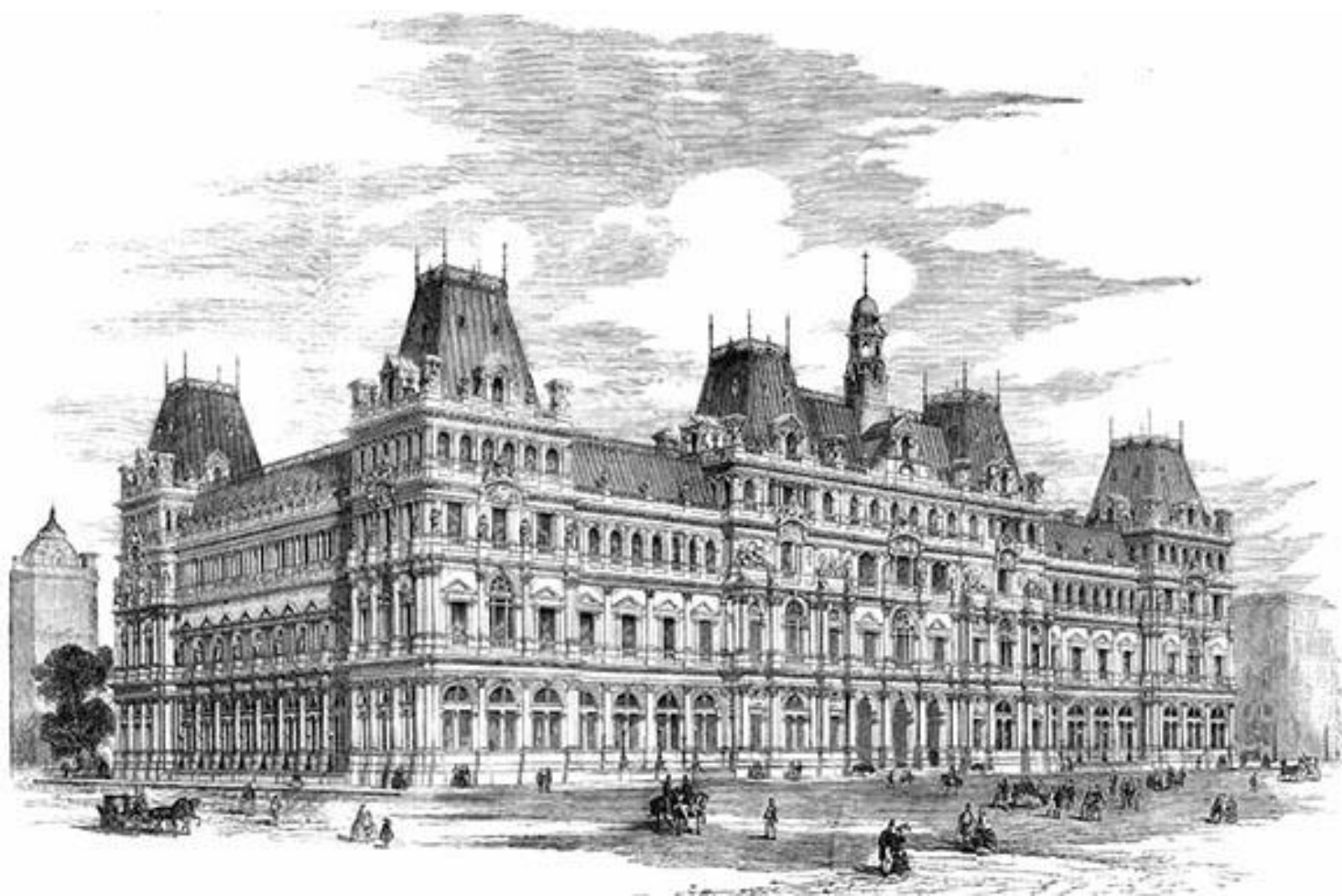


Plate 263. War Office design, Henry Garling, 1857. Image: Archiseek





Plate 264. The New Louvre, Richelieu Wing, Hector Lefuel, 1857. Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 265. Design for Government Offices, Whitehall, Westminster, London: perspective with two block plans inset, c.1857 E.M. Barry. Royal Academy 03/4178





Plate 266. Presentation drawing of a design for the New State Paper Office, 1830-31. Perspective from Duke Street with plan and section through the rear (west side) of the building. Soane Museum SM (76) P90





Plate 267. Ordnance Office, Piccadilly, London, built 1850-1851, James Pennethorne . Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 268. Design for Downing Street Public Offices, April 1855, James Pennethorne, Collection Centre Canadien d'Architecture/Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montréal DR1983:0738



Plate 269. Design for new Government Offices seen from Parliament Square, James Pennethorne, August-September 1855, (contemporary photograph of lost original from the collection of Mr Peter Laing, reproduced from *Sir James Pennethorne and the Making of Victorian London*, Geoffrey Tyack, Cambridge, 1992)



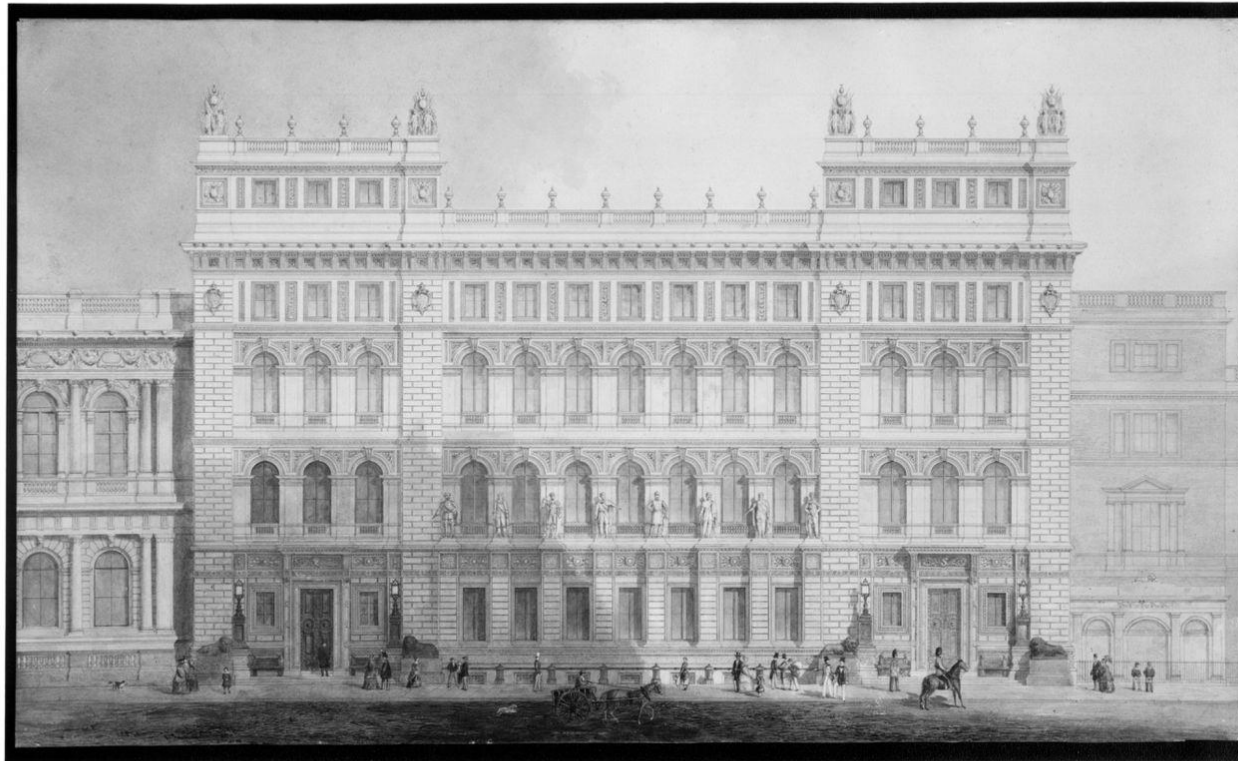


Plate 270. Design for the War Office, Pall Mall, James Pennethorne, 1856, Collection Centre Canadien d'Architecture/Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montréal DR1983:0737



Plate 271. Gipsy Hill Police Station, Charles Reeves, 1850s. Image: LMA



Plate 272. Bermondsey Street Police Station, Charles Reeves, 1850s. Image: author's own





Plate 273. Brixton Police Station, Charles Reeves, 1850s. Image: London Borough of Lambeth



Plate 274. Islington Vestry Hall and adjacent Metropolitan Police Station (both 1859-1860). Image on left: postcard in private ownership. Police Station by Charles Reeves. Image on right: author's own



Plate 275. Marylebone Municipal Baths, 1850, architect C. Eales (surviving fragment on right, now Westminster Magistrates' Court). Image: City of Westminster





Plate 276. Mayfield Baths, Manchester, Thomas Worthington, 1856. Image: [Bathsandwashhouses.co.uk](http://Bathsandwashhouses.co.uk)



Plate 277. Salford Baths, Thomas Worthington, 1855-56. Image: [Bathsandwashhouses.co.uk](http://Bathsandwashhouses.co.uk)



Plate 278. James Hamilton's Ulster Bank, Belfast (1858-60). Image: Belfast City Council





Plate 279. John Gibson's National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate, London (1865). Image: Wikimedia Commons



Plate 280. F.J. Ward's Albert Buildings, Queen Victoria Street, London (1871). Image: author's own





Plate 281. Edward Blore, Designs for the east front of Buckingham Palace, London, 1847. RIBA37954

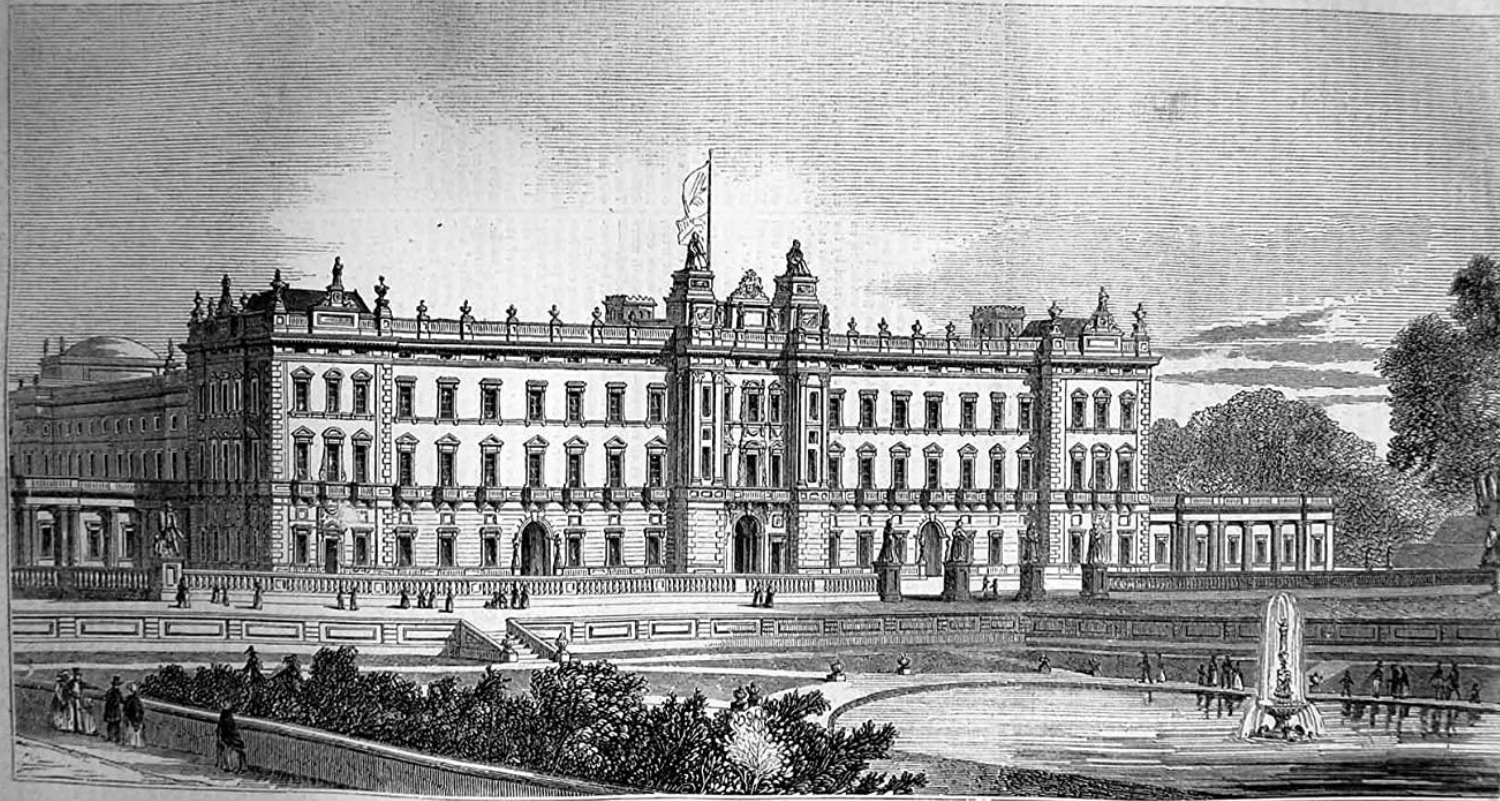


NEW FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

MR. EDWARD BLORE, ARCHITECT.\*

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THE BUILDER.



\* See page 405, in present number.

Plate 282. New Front of Buckingham Palace, Edward Blore, *The Builder* 1847. Image: Wikimedia Commons

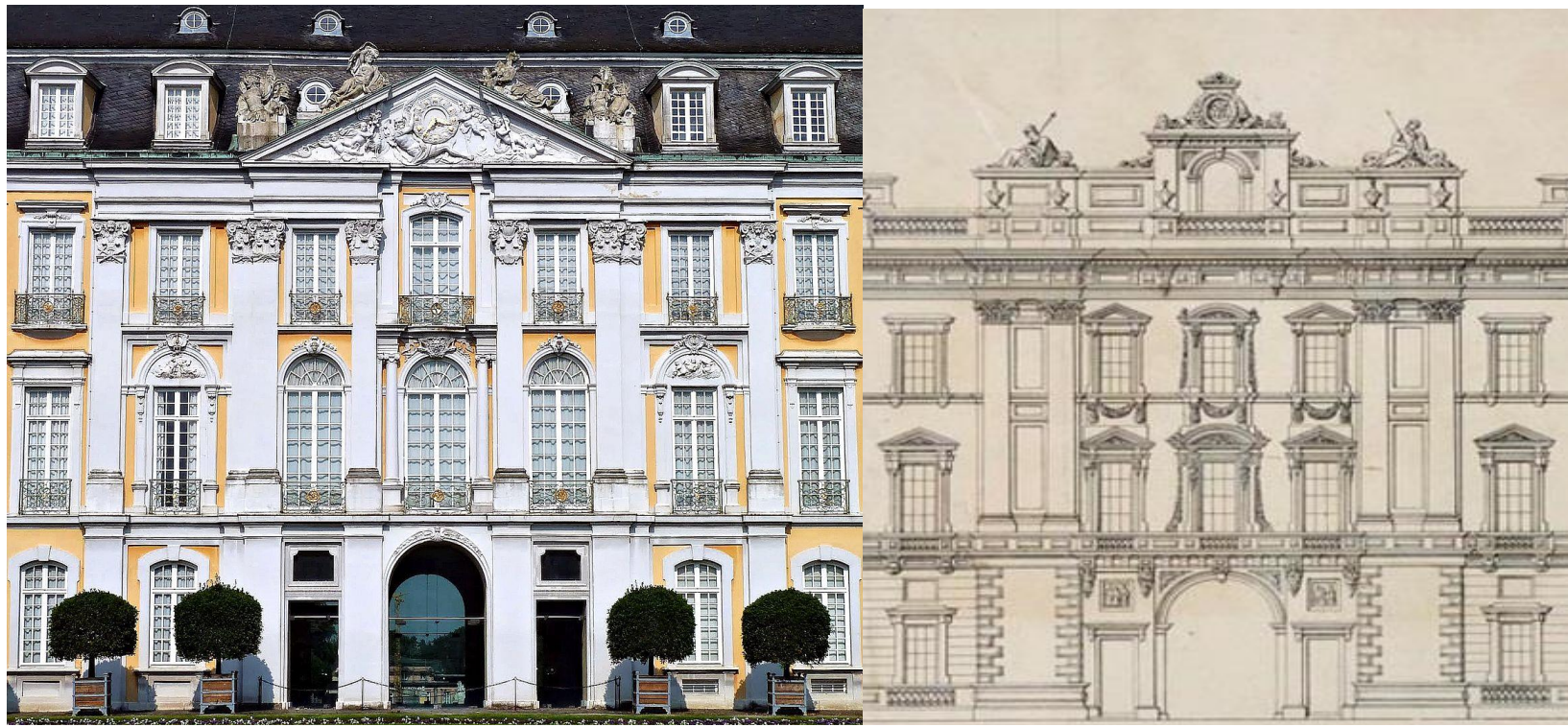


Plate 283. Augustusburg Palace, North Rhine Westphalia (Blore central bay to Buckingham Palace on right). Images: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 284. Augustusburg Palace, North Rhine Westphalia (Blore end bay to Buckingham Palace on right). Images: Wikimedia Commons





Plate 285. Amalienborg Palace, Copenhagen (Blore's central bay to Buckingham Palace on right). Images: Wikimedia Commons